

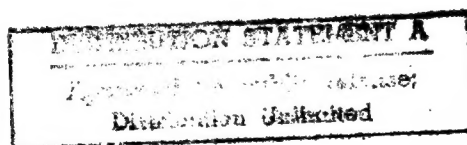
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2 May 1985

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AUSTRALIA

POLICE ARREST 78 IN QUEENSLAND 'INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE'

BK170706 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Seventy-eight people, including a number of clergymen and federal union officials, will appear in court in Brisbane tomorrow as a result of the worst confrontation yet between picketers and police in the Queensland industrial dispute. The people were arrested this morning when about 200 picketers and their supporters clashed with police outside an electricity depot in New Farm in Brisbane.

Those arrested include 15 members of the Concerned Christians Group and two federal officials of the Electrical Trade Union--the federal president, Mr John (Devorough), and the secretary, Mr (Ray Perium).

In other news of the confrontation between the Queensland premier and the union movement, the federal opposition has urged Queensland's businesses to stand firm in the face of a planned national blockade. The opposition leader, Mr Peacock, has called on the businesses to continue their support for the Queensland government, but Radio Australia's Brisbane office says Queensland industry does not expect dramatic effects from the blockade due to begin at midnight tomorrow. Early reports suggest only a slight decrease in the number of trucks and semitrailers crossing into Queensland from New South Wales as a result of a road blockade instituted yesterday by the Transport Workers Union's New South Wales branch.

Meanwhile, the Queensland premier, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, has turned down a second invitation from the prime minister, Mr Hawke, to take part in negotiations on the issue. Sir Joh firmly rejected Mr Hawke's new offer made in Parliament, claiming it was merely a face-saving device for the prime minister.

CSO: 4200/797

BURMA

VOPB SAYS BANDUNG POSING DILEMMA FOR GOVERNMENT

BK070923 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0300 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Brief New and Comments on the 30th Anniversary of the Bandung Afro-Asian Conference"]

[Text] The Bandung conference was held on 24 and 25 April 1955--30 years ago this month. Indonesia, as the host country, will be commemorating the 30th anniversary. It is learned that 92 Afro-Asian countries have been invited to attend the event. When the 1955 Bandung conference was held, only 29 nations attended.

Indonesian officials concerned said that it will not be possible for all the heads of state from the 92 countries to attend the event since Bandung is a small city with limited facilities. They also said it was only a commemoration of the first conference and no regional issues would be discussed. It appears that the Indonesian Government is arranging the event in such a way as to not offend any country.

However, the event has created some difficulties for the military government in Burma. The reason is because Burma was one of the leading countries which organized the Bandung conference. Other co-organizers were Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. U Nu, as prime minister, attended on Burma's behalf. It is also learned that four of the surviving leaders who attended the first meeting have been personally invited. These four people are Cambodia's Sihanouk, Carlos Romulo of the Philippines, Pham Van Dong of Vietnam, and U Nu of Burma.

The organizers in Indonesia issues invitations quite freely because they only intended to commemorate the event. But this has caused a great dilemma for the military government in Burma. As everybody knows, the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] military clique controls everything in the country through its single party dictatorship. BSPP men are in charge of everything--from the distribution of the edible oil quota to the presidency.

Never has there been an occasion in BSPP history when it permitted an individual like U Nu to go abroad to gain political influence. In fact they have never even given a thought to granting such freedom. They never want to give political credit to anyone apart from themselves. Let alone a living person like U Nu.

They did not even want to give credit to someone who was already dead when U Thant [former UN secretary general] died and his body was brought back to Burma, they tried to bury him without ceremony.

Therefore, it is hardly surprising that they do not want to see someone from outside the military clique appear on television and in the press at home and abroad. The BSPP permits U Nu and other political figures to live outside prison walls only because it feels that these people, who have been given honorific titles like the Naingngant Gonyi titles and some cash awards, are politically dead. Otherwise, people like U Nu would not even be permitted to return from abroad. Even those who live outside the prison walls are not permitted to engage in politics; they live under conditions similar to house arrest as they are watched by (?many people). Today, former politicians are not allowed to speak to the masses about politics or even matters concerning religion.

Under such conditons, if U Nu were to be permitted to attend the 92-[words indistinct] the Bandung commemoration where, in the presence of international media agencies, he very likely would be in the limelight as an honorary chairman, it would indeed be very embarrassing for the military clique. The military government would also be in trouble, if U Nu were to be asked by foreign journalists about how he lived in Burma, and about democracy in the country. These are the reasons why the military government is still silent about whether it should attend the Bandung conference, even though the event is about to begin.

They know that if U Nu was left behind while they sent a delegation, they would have a difficult time facing other delegations and the hosts. If indeed U Nu was permitted to go, then they would have a difficult time facing the people at home. This is another instance which shows that a government which suppresses democracy at home faces problems in international relations.

Although the military government is glib about using words like the five principles of peaceful coexistence, it always tries to ignore the two words: Bandung principles. But world history is not something which one country can create, and today the military clique is being tapped on the shoulder and posed a big question by the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference.

CSO: 4211/47

BURMA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID--Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning Dr Maung Shein and Japanese Ambassador to Burma Mr Masao Tsukamoto today exchanged letters on two agreements concerning a Japanese grant of 1.471 billion yen to Burma for the fiscal year 1984-85. Of the grant, 900 million yen will be used for the construction of schools, hospitals, bridges, public buildings, and public housing and for the distribution of construction materials for cooperative societies and victims of natural disasters. A sum of 571 million yen will be used to purchase laboratory equipment for veterinary research. [Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4211/49

INDONESIA

ARMED FORCES COMMAND REORGANIZATION VIEWED

BK141600 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 Mar 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Atmaji: "Slimming Down the Structure of the Indonesian Army Without Side Effects"]

[Text] About 2 weeks from now, the Indonesian Army will experience one of the most fundamental structural reorganizations in almost 20 years. One aspect of the reorganization will involve the dissolution of several regional military commands [kodam], and other parts of its structural body will be rearranged and streamlined so that the new body will be more proportional, harmonious, and balanced.

Effective 1 April 1985, if all goes well, the number of the current kodam will be reduced from 16 to 10. The new-style kodam will look like the organization of the "Armed Forces and Territory" [T and T] of the 1950's. Army Chief of Staff Rudini once said that the upcoming Army reorganization is indeed aimed at going back to the earlier structure by adopting its positive features and correcting its shortcomings.

Recent newspaper reports on the dissolution of certain units and the transfer of authority from territorial defense commands are part of the implementation of this reorganization, which has been planned meticulously to ensure smooth execution. The territorial defense principle stipulates that all Indonesian territory is divided into several regional military commands for the defense of major islands, or clusters of smaller islands. The configuration of the old kodam, which was developed in 1958-62, was adjusted to the structure of the civilian administration territory. This explains why there was one kodam in almost every Indonesian province in the 1960's.

The most fundamental principle of the former T and T, considered most suitable for the upcoming reorganization, is that a T and T commander is in charge of all armed forces elements including air and naval forces, in that territorial command. It was named "armed forces and territory" instead of "territorial army" because the meaning of "armed forces" is identical to "military."

In several regions where the kodam will be dissolved, a military area command [korem] will replace its former functions. It can simply be stated that a korem will replace the dissolved kodam. For this reason, we have been reading reports in newspapers lately about transfers of infantry battalions to various

korem. These battalions will be under the jurisdiction of a korem, with their numbers depending on the korem's level of responsibility. What is certain is that each korem will have at least an infantry battalion as its strike force.

In the 1950's, Indonesia was divided into seven T and T commands. The 1st T and T Command covered the northern part of Sumatera, while the southern part was under the 2d T and T Command. West Java was under the 3d T and T Command, while Central and East Java were under the 4th and the 5th T and T Commands respectively. The whole of Kalimantan Island was under the 6th T and T Command, and the eastern part of Indonesia was under the 7th T and T Command. The territorial jurisdiction of the new style kodam resembles that of the 1950's. For instance, the new Bukit Barisan 1st Kodam will consist of Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, and Riau Province. According to the 1st Kodam commander, Brigadier General Harsudiyono Hartas, the new 1st Kodam will extend to Sabang Island on the west, Pagai Island on the south, and Natuna Island on the east. It controls six korems, three on the western coast of Sumatera and three more on the eastern coast.

Using this example, it can be seen that the territorial jurisdiction of one korem covers an area of more or less one district--in West Sumatera, there will be only one korem, namely the Korem 032, while in North Sumatera there will be two korems.

Jambi, South Sumatera, Bengkulu, and Lampung Provinces will be under the jurisdiction of the new-style 2d Kodam, just as in the 1950's, while the existing korems will continue their duties except that they will be given a strike force, in the form of an infantry battalion to be incorporated into each of them, to cope with security threats.

The difference from the T and T model of the 1950's can be seen from the existence of a new-style kodam for the state capital of Jakarta. In the 1950's, there was only the Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Military Command, which was not the same level as a kodam. The new Siliwangi 3d Kodam will not include Jakarta in its territorial jurisdiction territory because there will be a Capital Military Command with the same status as a kodam. The Army reorganization in this region has also resulted in the dissolution of several infantry brigades, such as the famous Kujang 15th Infantry Brigade and the Guntur 12th Infantry Brigade in West Java and the Lukita Wadanasari 5th Infantry Brigade in Central Java.

In the present Brawijaya 8th Kodam, two infantry brigades have also been dissolved. The 512th and 572th Battalions, which earlier were under the command of the 2d Infantry Brigade, have been transferred to the Malang Korem 083, while other infantry battalions from the 16th Infantry Brigade have been transferred to the Mojokerto Korem 082, Madiun Korem 081, and Surabaya Korem 084.

It is not surprising to see ceremonies transferring battalion-level military units or dissolving infantry brigades being held with undertones of farewell. For example, as soon as the present commander of the 17 August 3d Kodam--Brigadier General Suripto, whose kodam will be dissolved--finished the ceremony to transfer the Bima Sakti 132d Battalion to a local korem in Pekanbaru

some time ago, he was seen off by all members of the battalion through a gate bearing the words "Good bye" because the battalion had moved completely beyond the responsibility of the 3d Kodam.

Despite the absence of infantry brigades in the new style kodam, each kodam in Java will still have one infantry battalion to function as a strike force directly under the control of a kodam commander. The 327th Battalion of the present Siliwangi 5th Kodam and the 507th Battalion of the Brawijaya 8th Kodam can be cited as examples.

Preparations to dissolve a kodam must be made meticulously because the military command replacing it must be able to carry out all tasks performed by the disbanded command. Other problems which affect human feelings must also be taken into account carefully because these are sensitive issues. The effects of kodam dissolution, such as frustration, resentment, confusion, etc., once afflicting many middle-ranking officers in the dissolved kodam, have been gradually removed. Army Chief of Staff General Rudini repeatedly stressed that the army reorganization will not result in soldiers becoming jobless or retrenched from service.

The fact that many middle-ranking officers have become restless due to the dissolution of a kodam is understandable and this is something that even the army chief of staff admits as natural. According to Rudini, the streamlining [preceding word in English] efforts will indeed reduce the number of posts reserved for middle-ranking officers, such as colonels and lieutenant colonels, but Rudini also promised that these officers will subsequently be appointed to suitable posts.

For the smoothness of running an organization, what is interesting to watch is how to dissolve kodams without hampering the main tasks of the Army itself. In Kalimantan, all the existing kodams, namely the 12th Kodam in West Kalimantan, the 9th Kodam in East Kalimantan, and the 10th Kodam in South Kalimantan, will be dissolved and a new kodam called the Tanjungpura 6th Kodam will be set up with headquarters in Banjarmasin. In West Kalimantan, the army has set up a Korem 121, the personnel of which must be able now to carry out duties performed by the 12 dissolved kodams.

As far as military strength is concerned, this new kodam by no means reflects a weakening of strength because it is only its status that has changed--three infantry battalions, which earlier were under the command of the 12th Kodam, are now under the new korem. The same thing happens to the 9th Kodam, the responsibility of which is now borne by the Korem 091. The obvious change is the reduction of the number of high-ranking and middle-ranking officers to be assigned there. Where as there are now three brigadier generals as kodam commanders in Kalimantan, beginning 1 April there will be only one major general there (all new-style kodam commanders will hold the rank of major general) and not more than 12 colonels assuming the posts of regimental commanders and assistant kodam commanders.

A similar situation will also exist in Sulawesi. At present there are two kodams, namely the 13th Kodam covering north and central Sulawesi and the 14th

Kodam covering south and southeast Sulawesi; but after the reorganization, a new kodam which will control the whole of Sulawesi, namely the 7th Kodam with headquarters in Ujungpandang will be set up. For this purpose, two new korems have been set up covering the north Sulawesi and the central Sulawesi regions, so that there will be altogether six korems under the command of the new 7th Kodam.

The merger of two kodams into one will also occur in the Maluku-based Patimura 15th Kodam and the Irian Jaya-based Cendrawasih 17th Kodam. Beginning 1 April, there will be only one kodam, namely the new-style 8th Kodam, which will control the whole eastern part of Indonesia. It is worth noting here that the Maluku-based Korem 174 will become the only korem, the jurisdictional territory of which is the largest in the country because it will cover all of Maluku Province.

As for the Nusatenggara region, the army policymakers initially wanted to merge it into one of the existing kodams, namely the kodam in Sulawesi or in East Java. However, because the security situation in East Timor is still sensitive, the whole Nusatenggara archipelago, currently still under the command of the Udayana 16th Kodam, will have its own separate kodam, namely the new-style 9th Kodam.

The Jakarta Special Region will have a special kodam because as a capital city, it has special characteristics and the concept of a Greater Jakarta Military Command in the 1950's is no longer applicable. Many sources tend to call the Jakarta special kodam a capital city command to distinguish its tasks from those of ordinary kodams despite its similar status.

In addition to being in charge of shouldering the security of the capital city, the special kodam will also have to assume tasks currently performed by the capital city garrison. Like several cities where other kodams will base their headquarters, Jakarta will have a city military command. In other words, like such cities as Bandung, Semarang, or Surabaya, which will have their military district command [kodim] dissolved, Jakarta will also have its five kodims dissolved.

Why do infantry brigades have to be dissolved? According to informed sources, for many years infantry units at brigade level have always been an overhead [preceding word in English] factor which has been ignored. Experience in various military campaigns for the past 30 years has shown that there has never been a military unit at the brigade level that is fully operational. This is due not only to internal factors, but also to the fact that no security threat has occurred requiring massive military operations or the mobilization of more than two battalions of soldiers.

Domestic security operations, such as the suppression of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia [PRRI] rebels, mopping up operations in the South Blitar region, or military operations in East Timor indeed required the mobilization of troops in great numbers, but follow-up operations were carried out by military units at the battalion or company levels only.

A four-star army general once remarked: "I mobilized only two companies of soldiers during the East Timor campaign, even though I had one full brigade under my command."

As a result of these experiences, it has been decided that all infantry brigades will be dissolved, while military units at battalion level will directly become organic units of the korem. This means that the function of a brigade command headquarters as supervisory agent is no longer needed.

At the national level, however, two strategic strike force commands are being prepared--the Army Strategic Command [Kostrad] and the Special Force Command [Kopassus], whose old name was Kopassandha. Along with Kostrad, the Kopassus, widely known as the Red Beret Corps, will become fully operational units capable of operating in all parts of Indonesia. The two combat unit commands belonging to Kostrad will later become two operational divisions which contain several infantry brigades with a high level of mobility. It is now certain that during critical situations, there are airborne military units at brigade level which can be dispatched to any part of Indonesia if needed.

The Rapid Reaction Strike Force, which made its debut at the end of 1984, will be further developed so that it can live up to its name. With the existence of such fully operational units within Kostrad, there will be better coordinated activities within the green-bereted combat forces.

The challenges to be faced by Kostrad lie in the implementation of regular exercises of military units up to the brigade level. For many years the Indonesian Army's infantry brigades have had hardly any chance to experience a real war situation. This is due to the nonexistence of a large battleground for exercises capable of accommodating troop maneuvers up to the brigade level. The funds for such exercises are also limited.

However, as pointed out by General Rudini, the reorganization of the Army will be implemented gradually and is expected to be completed in 1986. The first stage of reorganization involving the dissolution of kodams and infantry brigades except those attached to Kostrad is expected to be completed--or commenced if not yet begun--on 1 April 1985, which also marks the beginning of the 2d year of the third strategic target plan of the Indonesian Armed Forces.

CSO: 4213/203

INDONESIA

FORMER PKI LEADER TO BE EXECUTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] Roestomo, aka Hasjim, a former leader of the PKI in East Java who is 65 years of age, is to be executed by a firing squad in the near future. His appeal for clemency was rejected in Presidential Directive No 156 of 1984, dated 31 December 1984. Roestomo once headed the PKI Special Bureau and doubled as deputy secretary of the PKI Central Base Region (CDB/Central Daerah Basis). Roestomo was tried in the Surabaya State Court, was prosecuted by public prosecutor M. Moechni, SH, and was sentenced to death on 10 January 1975 by a panel of judges headed by R.M. Tenojo Djojodiningrat, SH.

Roestomo was born in Magetan on 7 November 1920. The state court's verdict was upheld by the East Java High Court in its decision No 40/1975, dated 22 October 1980. An appeal for cassation was heard by the Supreme Court and it upheld the death sentence in its decision No 654 K/Pid/82, dated 30 December 1982.

Roestomo was living at Jalan Dukuh Kupang V/3 in Surabaya when he was arrested. The Surabaya State Court found that Roestomo engaged in a criminal conspiracy in that on 1 October 1965 he did conspire to overthrow the legal government of the Republic of Indonesia and that, under the patronage of the PKI, he also readied, organized and led the masses with the aim of overthrowing the government. His actions were in violation of article 110, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the criminal code and of article 107, paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law No 5 of 1954.

Roestomo used five aliases: Hasjim, Mursid, Akhmad, Istam and Slamet. He has been held in various prisons in East Java since his arrest on 28 May 1968 and is now confined in Pamekasan Prison in Madura. M. Siringoringo, SH, the public relations officer of the Surabaya State Court, said that the Surabaya district attorney's office and the prisoner's family were notified on 14 March 1985 of the presidential directive rejecting Roestomo's appeal for clemency. Siringoringo told a KOMPAS reporter on 18 March 1985 that "it is up to the district attorney's office to decide when Roestomo's execution will be carried out."

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CSO: 4213/201

INDONESIA

JAPAN LOWERS DUTY ON INDONESIAN PLYWOOD

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] As of 1 April 1985 Japan will reduce the duty on Indonesian plywood from the current 19.7 percent to 17 percent. The reduction applies to plywood made from meranti, a hardwood.

Engr Soemarsono Martosoedigdo, the director general of forest operations, told a KOMPAS reporter in Manggala Wanabakti on Friday [15 March] that the Indonesian government has long hoped for such a reduction. He said that the Japanese government places higher import duties on Indonesian plywood than on plywood produced in other countries, and that plywood from the United States is only subject to a duty of 15 percent. He also noted that the reduction is limited to plywood that is 6 mm or more thick.

The reduction resulted from discussions held between the government of Indonesia and the Federation of Japanese Economic Organizations (Kaidanren) at the end of January. During these discussions the head of Kaidanren, Yoshihiro Inayama, also promised to discuss Indonesia's difficulties in the economic sector, including efforts to move Indonesia's nonoil exports into Japanese and Third World markets.

With regard to plywood, on that occasion Inayama also said that Japan must protect its 120 plywood companies against bankruptcy. Indonesian plywood is of better quality and is priced lower than Japanese plywood, and there is concern that the Japanese public may prefer Indonesian plywood and buy it instead of the Japanese product.

Inayama also said that import duties on U.S. plywood are lower than those on Indonesian plywood because U.S. plywood is inferior to Japanese plywood and cannot be used for walls.

Soemarsono added that the matter of Japan's restrictions on plywood imports from Indonesia will not be brought up for the time being, since it is recognized that restrictions on the quantity of exports are common. "The principal thing is the reduction of import duties," he said.

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CSO: 4213/201

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN SERIOUS DECLINE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Textile producers told a KOMPAS reporter on Thursday [14 March] that the domestic textile industry is approaching the brink of destruction. Production is about 50 percent of total national installed capacity, at least 11 spinning mills have shut down production, and the number of workers being sent home continues to mount.

Series of Blows

According to the textile producers, a series of blows suffered by the local textile industry since 1983 accounts for the present situation. The series of blows began with the slowdown in domestic and foreign textile markets that was created by the worldwide economic recession. Then came the devaluation of the rupiah against the U.S. dollar at the end of March 1983. This was followed, on 1 June 1983, by the banking practices deregulation policy and by an increase in the price of fuel oil at the beginning of 1984. And now the situation has become even worse with the erection of rigid import barriers, especially for textiles, by developed countries.

The devaluation of the rupiah, in addition to causing a surge in production costs, has made it more difficult for textile producers to repay foreign debts. This situation creates the impression that foreign parties lack confidence in the bonafides of Indonesian businessmen.

The deregulation of banking practices is contributing to the increase in bank interest rates, and the January 1984 increase in the price of fuel oil has raised company production costs to even higher levels. The textile industry is unable to avoid the effects that stem from the implementation of these government policies. The barriers to and disruption of the activities of the textile industry are becoming more pervasive, not to mention the high cost and expense involved in maintaining continuity of production.

The shortage of liquid assets (funds) in the national economy in mid-1984 contributed to a drastic increase in short-term interest rates on the local interbank money market (for call money) and made the situation even more difficult.

Exports

The textile producers said that the continuing increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against West European currencies has been very damaging to textile exports to these countries because the exports are valued in the local currencies and so earn fewer dollars.

In 1984 prices on West European markets were down about 45 cents per square yard. The market for Indonesian-made garments in these countries also declined 50 percent last year.

Transactions on textile markets in the Middle East and Asia were even worse than in Western Europe, and the tighter protectionist policy adopted by the U.S. government has been a very disturbing barrier.

In 1983 and the first semester of 1984 the local textile industry also has been faced with higher prices for cotton imported from the United States. These are the highest increases in the last 10 years and are primarily the result of the U.S. government's decision to limit the area planted in cotton under its PIK program (by paying subsidies for not planting cotton).

The various barriers to textile exports along with the economic recession and the weak purchasing power of local markets have placed the national textile industry in a more difficult position.

In this situation, and according to the available data, it is estimated that the local textile industry will only operate at about 50 percent of its production capacity. The Eddy Sandang, Daralon, Indomahon, Lucky Abadi, Texin, Pardedetex, Sempurna, Siantar, Tristate, Sumatex Subur and Djantra spinning mills, 11 mills in all, already have shut down production.

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CSO: 4213/201

INDONESIA

GLOOMY PROSPECTS FOR NONOIL EXPORTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Indonesia is facing a critical period in 1985 as regards the export of nonoil commodities. The hopes that were entertained about exporting to the United States, whose economy is beginning to recover, were dashed at the end of last year when a trade law was issued making it more difficult to export to that country. And the hopes about exporting to Western Europe are being thwarted by the increase in the value of the rupiah that has resulted from the strengthening of the U.S. dollar. It also has become more difficult to export to Japan.

At the same time, the competitive power of Indonesian export commodities, already reduced by the existence of a high-cost economy, will be even further reduced by the government's decision to cancel subsidies for export certificates and export credit. If the government does not quickly come up with a way out of this situation then the picture for nonoil exports will become increasingly gloomy and there will be no hope at all in succeeding years.

These views were expressed to a KOMPAS reporter on Sunday afternoon [10 March] by Dr Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti, an economist on the staff of the Social and Economic Studies Institute, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia.

He also said that the United States, whose economy, relatively speaking, is beginning to recover, provides the one great hope for Indonesia at a time when the world economy has not yet recovered. But other nations besides Indonesia are placing their hopes in the United States, particularly developing nations and Latin American nations that are having problems with their foreign debts.

Earlier the United States did not pay much attention to its balance of trade deficit, but now the increasing deficit is beginning to cause concern. Because of this concern the giant nation is beginning to try various methods of restricting imports, even methods that are in conflict with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Value of Rupiah

If exports to the United States are going to encounter many problems, then what about exports to Western Europe? Dorodjatun responded to this question by saying that as the rupiah increases in strength against the currencies of Western Europe, the position of Indonesian exports will become more difficult. Although the float of the rupiah is said to be controlled, the rupiah's ties to the U.S. dollar are even stronger and as the dollar strengthens the value of the rupiah also increases.

"Consequently, if Indonesia wants diversification in its export target countries, such as the countries of Western Europe, then it will have to devalue the rupiah," he said. But even this is not enough since we must still look at economic conditions in Western Europe. The economy there has not yet recovered and the markets are shrinking, he said. When asked about exports to Japan he said that the problems in this sector were just as complex as the problems affecting exports to the United States.

In facing the barriers that have been put up against the export of industrial products, Indonesia can transfer its export hopes to raw materials. But even this will not be helpful for in difficult economic times when the dollar is continuing to grow stronger and interest rates are high, stockpiles will be reduced. Businessmen no longer want to build up their stock, especially their stock of raw materials, since there is beginning to be an abundant supply of raw materials in the world. This situation will make it more difficult for Indonesia to export rubber, coffee, palm oil, copper, aluminum and other raw materials, he said.

Compensation

The economist said that in view of this increasingly gloomy picture, the government must provide other forms of compensation in order to increase Indonesia's ability to compete after the subsidies for export certificates and export credit are eliminated. This is particularly important in view of the existence of a plan to lower import duties and reduce the protection of domestic industry. Indonesian industry is oriented on local markets, he said, and industry's rights will be even further diminished if these markets are disrupted by imports.

Dorodjatun said that there were several ways to overcome these problems. For example, businessmen can be exempted from paying taxes on infrastructure. Infrastructure is provided by the government in South Korea, Taiwan and several other countries, but in Indonesia it must be provided by businessmen and this reduces their ability to compete. Therefore, one method of handling the problem would be to avoid taxing various types of infrastructure. "This is already being done by the Republic of Ireland," he said.

Another facility would be provided by changing the usance for the payment of letters of credit for exports and imports. Instead of having a 100-day time

limit it might now be possible to extend the limit to 300 days and then businessmen would not have to come up with the money so quickly.

"Businessmen will be encouraged to export if all facilities are provided. And actually, exports are more attractive at the present time because they can produce a quick return, while local sales often require long-term consignments," he said.

Indonesia must act quickly to ensure that it is not left behind by other countries. The PRC, for example, is beginning construction of 20 special economic areas to attract foreign capital, and these areas are far more attractive than Indonesia and will be a source of serious competition. "It is said that the PRC is building 20 more Hongkongs," he added.

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CSO: 4213/201

INDONESIA

FEASIBILITY STUDY ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT TO BE UPDATED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The National Atomic Energy Agency (Batan/Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional), in cooperation with the National Energy Coordination Board (Bakoren/Badan Koordinasi Energi Nasional), has begun to update a feasibility study for a nuclear power plant. The work is expected to be completed in early 1986 and will be submitted to the government for further consideration.

Engr Djali Ahimsa, the director general of Batan, referred to the project after opening the Indonesia-France Nuclear Seminar in Jakarta on Monday, 18 March.

Indonesia has a feasibility study for a nuclear power plant. The study was completed with the assistance of NIRA 5 years ago. (NIRA is an Italian company that is active in the field of atomic energy. Most of its stock is held by the Italian government.) In view of recent developments relating to the technology, cost and safety of nuclear power plants, it is felt that the existing study should be reviewed.

"In updating this study we are studying the types of nuclear power plants that now exist, their environmental impact, site selection and relevant financial matters," Djali Ahimsa said.

Since 1968

The idea of building a nuclear power plant in Indonesia was broached in 1968 at a workshop sponsored by Batan and the Department of Public Works. Djali Ahimsa said that the workshop was followed by a series of related activities, that many public and private organizations joined in these activities and that the activities were well publicized in the media, however, in 1981 the government decided to postpone construction of a nuclear power plant.

Djali Ahimsa feels that the prospects for a nuclear program in Indonesia may be brighter with the updating of the feasibility study. The updating is a prudent, long-range measure aimed at avoiding dependence on one or two types of energy. He also noted that there are more than 300 nuclear power plants now operating in the world and that they are a source of inexpensive and reliable electricity.

Countries that operate nuclear power plants produce more than 20 percent of their electricity from these plants, and in France the figure is about 60 percent. But even so, Djali Ahimsa said, there are many parties who entertain doubts about the construction of a nuclear power plant in Indonesia. They cite the high cost and reasons of safety, factors that also have delayed the construction of nuclear power plants in other countries.

"If Indonesian participants in the seminar are still doubtful, then perhaps they will be convinced after they hear the experiences of the French experts," he said.

The seminar will end on Wednesday. It is being attended by some 100 participants from Indonesia and France who have a direct or indirect interest in the use of nuclear power. Representatives of such prominent French companies as Technicatome, Framatom, Alsthom Atlantique, Cogema, EDF and CEA (Atomic Energy Commission of France) and of French companies in Indonesia are attending the seminar.

Indonesia and France have been cooperating in the field of nuclear energy for more than 15 years.

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CSO: 4213/201

INDONESIA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WANTS MORE COOPERATION FROM GOVERNMENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Mar 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] The cooperation between the government and the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) has not been consolidated to the degree that had been expected. Some government officials are always holding dialogues with Kadin, but others do so only as a matter of courtesy. Consequently, routine and frank dialogues between Kadin and cabinet ministers in the economic, financial and industrial sectors are not yet the general rule.

These observations were made by Sukamdani Sahid Gitosardjono, the general chairman of Kadin, when talking with a KOMPAS reporter at his office in the Hotel Sahid Jakarta on Tuesday [12 March].

"This situation is not in keeping with the instructions of President Suharto. It also is not in conformance with the act passed by the People's Consultative Congress, which states that cooperation between the government and Kadin is needed to develop the national business community," Sukamdani said.

If some government officials cooperate with Kadin simply as a matter of courtesy then the objective of developing the business community will be difficult to achieve, and this in turn will push the planned investment of 67 trillion rupiah in the private sector during the Fourth 5-Year Plan along with increases in nonoil exports and in state revenues from taxes and other sectors even further out of reach.

This is not the time for the government to again begin operating independently, to treat businessmen as though they were only appurtenances. Businessmen are now receiving important tasks as they participate in and contribute to the development process, but how are they to perform these functions when there are government officials who want to run everything themselves?

"We only want to help, and we do not want to cause problems. It is strange that this is not accepted," Sukamdani said. He also said that the meetings between Kadin and cabinet ministers from the economic, financial and industrial sectors have been disappointing. The meetings are only held once a

year and are used to present government briefings on matters relating to the national budget, rather than as a forum for a dialogue. Businessmen would like to have less formal discussions, he said.

Sukamdani had high praise for Engr Hartato, the minister of industry. He said that Hartato was the most active of the ministers in holding dialogues with businessmen and that whenever he was planning a policy he always invited businessmen to participate. Consequently, when the minister of industry issues a policy it is always consistent with conditions in and promotes the development of the business community. "Unfortunately, not all ministers do the same thing," he added.

Nonoil Exports

Sukamdani said that when President Suharto dedicated the Tridaya Manunggal Perkasa cement factory in Cirebon he said that increasing nonoil exports must become a national resolve and would require hard work on the part of all concerned, both those in government and those in private business.

"But what happened?" Sukamdani asked. The government seems to be keeping to itself and is not actively seeking the participation of Kadin. We even get the impression that these limited actions are taken simply as a matter of courtesy and not out of any real desire to fulfill the wishes of the president and stipulations of the MPR act, he said.

He said that the nonoil export drive cannot succeed without the participation of private business. No matter how hard the government tries, if it does not make use of the businesses associated in Kadin it will be difficult for it to realize its hopes and even more difficult to achieve an export target of \$11 billion by the end of the Fourth 5-Year Plan.

Sukamdani said that it was strange that the government would establish export targets without asking the business community to participate in the process. He asked how export targets could be computed without consulting the business community, since the community is the government's agent. He also said that the process should be reversed, that the business community should establish the targets. Then the government could hold to the targets as promises made by the businessmen, and the businessmen, whether they liked it or not, would certainly work hard to meet the targets and fulfill their promises.

"We also hold seminars on the subject of nonoil exports, and the government is free to make further use of our findings," he added.

Sukamdani is critical of the emergence of business clubs. He said it is as though there is a desire to form other chambers of commerce, even though Kadin is an official organization and has been recognized by the government and also by the people in sessions of the MPR.

Sukamdani asked why Kadin's direct participation should not be invited instead of forming business clubs, saying that this would be more efficient and would not conflict with President Suharto's policy. He did not provide any details about these clubs but it has been learned from other sources that the clubs have been formed by the Department of Trade to stimulate nonoil exports. The Japan Club is headed by Widarsadipradja, the executive director of Bank Dagang Negara, and the America Club by H. Omar Abdalla, the executive director of Bank Bumi Daya.

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CSO: 4213/201

INDONESIA

ISLAMIC STUDENT ASSOCIATION ADOPTS PANCASILA AS SOLE PRINCIPLE

BK160501 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The second meeting of the executive working committee of Islamic Students Association [HMI] has decided to adopt Pancasila as the sole principle of the association. The general chairman of the HMI executive working committee, (Hari Azhar Aziz), said this in a meeting with the minister of state for youth and sports affairs, Abdul Gafur, in Jakarta today. He says that the decision will later be presented to the 16th HMI Congress, scheduled to be held in September, for approval.

The meeting of the executive working committee took place in (Ciloto), West Java, on 3-4 April and was attended by nine coordinating boards, executives of HMI, and council members. Upon receiving the decision of the meeting, Minister Abdul Gafur said that the government welcomes the HMI action. He added that the steps taken by HMI are a direct response to the Broad Outline of State Policy and the proposed draft bill on mass organizations.

[Begin Abdul Gafur recording] The Islamic Students Association's decision to adopt Pancasila as the sole principle of the organization is the perfect answer to the Broad Outline of State Policy. In fact, this mass social organization has already anticipated the enactment of law on mass organizations, which requires Pancasila as the sole principle of the organization. It is now clear that our youth organization, which comprises of students, has anticipated the steps required. I wish all of you the best and hope the outcome of this executive working committee will be ratified by the upcoming congress so that it will be a precedent to students' associations all over Indonesia to make this decision on their principle in future congresses. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the clause clarifying Pancasila as the basic principle of HMI states that Pancasila is actually an ultimate formula from a long historical process in which dynamic historical factors have contributed greatly and determined the integrity of Pancasila. HMI is confident that Islam and Pancasila will not contradict each other so long as it is adopted on the basis of its functional and historical background.

CSO: 4213/204

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

FOUR NEW ENVOYS INSTALLED--President Suharto installed four new Indonesian ambassadors at the State Palace in Jakarta on 1 April. The four ambassadors are Kasman Pahala Haojahan Siahaan for Hungary, Suharto Partoatmojo for Burma and Nepal, Prasojo Mahdi for Pakistan, and Puji Kuntarso as the Indonesian representative office to the United Nations in Europe. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Apr 85 BK]

TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM--The head of West Java Province regional transmigration office disclosed that in the 1st year of the fourth 5-year plan, his office had resettled 30,555 families consisting of 89,394 persons in various provinces outside Java. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 7 Apr 85 BK]

WEST NUSA TENGGARA TRANSMIGRANTS--As many as 50 families comprising 158 persons from Lombok were moved to resettlement areas during the 1st year of the fourth 5-year development plan. The chief of the West Nusa Tenggara Office of the Transmigration Department discloses that 10,815 families comprising 52,851 persons were moved from the province to resettlement areas in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Maluku under the first, second, and third 5-year development plans. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/203

LAOS

KAYSONE MOTHER'S DEATH, THAI BORDER RELATIONS NOTED

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 31 Mar 85 p 16

[Article: "Laos Invites Thais to Attend Cremation of Kaysone's Mother"]

[Text] A report from Mukdahan states that at 1100 hours on 29 March, Mr Ki Daeng, the deputy governor of Savannakhet Province, Lao People's Democratic Republic, telephoned a small power station in Mukdahan Province, which connected him with Sublieutenant Sanan Thanirat, the deputy governor of Mukdahan Province. He talked with him about the matter of Lao officials arresting Mr Nophadon Nilasaeng, a student at the Nakhon Ratchasima Technical College and the son of Mr Samai Nilasaeng, the deputy head of the Hydrography Center in Mukdahan Province. Mr Nophadon was arrested on 20 March. Officials in Savannakhet Province had conducted an investigation and found that Mr Nophadon had not been involved in any political activities. Thus, [Thai officials] were told that they could come get Mr Nophadon at 1600 hours on 29 March.

Thus, at the appointed time, Sublieutenant Sanan, Mr Samai Nilasaeng, Mr Somchok Khamchan, a provincial coordinator, and their party travelled to Savannakhet Province and were met by Mr Ki Daeng and Maj Bunpon, the deputy governor for administrative affairs. Mr Nophadon was turned over to them. The Lao officials told them that they did not want to punish this Thai man since he had not entered Laos with any bad intentions. They expressed their hope that Thailand and Laos could have friendly relations.

Besides this, three border patrol police officials from Zone 4, R7, were arrested by Lao officials. These three were Police Sergeant Charoen Wutimakon, Police Private Raman Khamlu and Police Private Sombun Khamwilai. Also seized were an M16, a 38-caliber pistol and a quantity of ammunition. From the investigation, it was learned that these Thai officials had crossed the border unintentionally. Thus, they were released at 1500 hours on 30 March. The Lao officials were not able to turn over the three Thai border patrol policemen along with Mr Nophadon since they had to prepare for the funeral of the mother of Mr Kaysone Phomviharn, the chairman of Laos. Lao officials invited relatives of Mr Kaysone who live in Mukdahan to attend the funeral in Savannakhet Province at 1720 hours on 30 March.

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CSO: 4207/163

LAOS

LPA TROOPS CAUGHT IN CATTLE SMUGGLING

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 23 Mar 85 p 16

[Article: "Clever Merchant Caught Buying Cattle From Laos"]

[Text] At 1500 hours on 22 March, "D.T.: Khammuan Sammaphim, the head of the marine police inspection section and a group of marine police officials were conducting a routine patrol along the Mekong River from Chiang Kham District to Pak Chom District in Loei Province. When these police officials reached a point about 2 km from Ban Khok Phai in Chiang Kham District, which is opposite Sanakham District in Vientiane Province, Laos, and which is an area where the Mekong River becomes so narrow and shallow that a person can walk across to the other side, they saw approximately five armed Lao soldiers walking along the bank. The Thai officials hid and watched them. They saw two Lao soldiers lead three head of cattle across the river to the Thai side. When they reached the Thai side, a Thai man, who was later identified as Mr Phon Phetsi, age 40, who lives at 5 Ban Khok Phai, came out of hiding and took the three head of cattle from the Lao soldiers.

When they saw this, the Thai officials came out of hiding to arrest these people. When the two Lao soldiers saw what was happening, they quickly fled to the Lao side. D.T. Khammuan turned Mr Phon and the three head of cattle over to Police Sublieutenant Sathien Plieum, the officer on duty at the provincial police station in Pak Chom District, for investigation of the case. Mr Phon said that he had purchased cattle from Lao soldiers many times before. He paid 1,000 baht per head. This time, he was supposed to have purchased 13 head but only 3 head had been turned over to him when he was arrested by the police officials. Mr Phon said that the Lao soldiers forced Lao villagers to give them these cattle.

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CSO: 4207/163

LAOS

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN EXPERTS FETED--Vientiane, 5 April (KPL)--A get-together was organized here yesterday morning by the Foreign Experts Managements Department of the Council of Ministers in conjunction with the ministries concerned to extend best wishes to the Hungarian experts working in Laos on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Liberation Day of Hungary. Present at the get-together were Khamsing Sai-gnakon, deputy-minister of agriculture, irrigation and cooperative, Somphavan Inthavong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the senior Lao officials. Ambassador Dr Rosta Laszlo and staff members of the Hungarian Embassy here were also present. On behalf of the LPRP CC, the government and the entire people of Laos, Khamsing Sai-gnakon expressed sincere thanks to the party, the government and the people of Hungary for their assistance. He also expressed his hope for further promotion of the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and Hungary in the future. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 5 Apr 85 BK]

VIETNAMESE-BUILT ROAD--Vientiane, 2 April (KPL)--A road linking Khoun District and Muang Phan hamlet built with Vietnamese assistance in line with an agreement on Vietnam's aid to Xieng Khouang Province was recently handed over to the Lao side at a ceremony held in Siang Village, Khoun District, Xieng Khouang Province. This 16 km-long [road] includes three bridges and more than 10 fords. The Lao side was represented at the hand-over ceremony by officials of the Provincial Transport and Post Service, and the Vietnamese side by Vietnamese volunteers in Sieng Khouang. The hand-over ceremony was witnessed by Bansa Detvongson, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial Party Committee, chairman of the provincial Administrative Committee, and other senior officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0952 GMT 2 APR 85 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY COOPERATION--Vientiane, 2 April (KPL)--A delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by N. Guyet, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, vice-chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, conferred here on 31 March with a Vientiane delegation led by Thongmani Thipphommachan, alternate member of the LPRP CC, and Sai Phakkaseum, deputy-minister, head of the Communications, Post and Transportation Service of Vientiane. The two sides discussed long-term cooperation between Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 2 Apr 85 BK]

HEALTH TALKS WITH SRV--Vientiane, 3 April (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Public Health led by its deputy minister Dr Ponmek Lalaloï conferred

here yesterday with a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health led by its Deputy Minister Nguyen Duy Cuong, who is also head of the Vietnamese Union of Medical Companies. The two sides discussed medical work in their countries and the preparation of the forthcoming conference of the ministers of public health of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea scheduled to take place in Ho Chi Minh City at the end of this year. They also informed each other on the growing and use of medical herbs and the import and export of medicines in their countries. The Vietnamese delegation arrived here on 1 April. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 3 Apr 85 BK]

SRV HEALTH OFFICIAL RECEIVED--Vientiane, 3 April (KPL)--Khamliang Phonsena, minister of public health, received here yesterday Nguyen Duy Cuong, deputy-minister of public health and head of the Union of Medical Companies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on a current visit here. During the warm and cordial meeting, the host and guest briefed each other of the health care in their respective countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 3 Apr 85 BK]

SRV VETERANS DELEGATION ARRIVES--Vientiane, 6 April (KPL)--A delegation of the Ministry of War Veterans and Social Welfare of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its deputy-minister Huynh Dac Huong arrived here on 4 April on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Lao National Committee for War Veterans and Social Welfare. The delegation was met at the airport by Somsanit Khambai, vice-chairman of the committee, and other officials. Phung Tat Dac [name as received], second secretary of the Vietnamese Embassy here, was also present at the airport to welcome the delegation. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 6 Apr 85 BK]

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW CONFERENCE--Vientiane, 4 April (KPL)--A delegation of the Higher Party School led by Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP CC, director of the school, left here yesterday for the USSR to attend a scientific conference dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism. The conference is scheduled to be held in Moscow on 3-10 April by the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU CC, and the Military Academy of the USSR. [The delegation was seen off by] Somlat Chanthamat, member of the LPRP CC, Silva Bounkham, deputy-director of the Higher Party School, and other officials. Viatcheslaw Ovchinikov [name as received], first secretary of the Soviet Embassy here, was also present at the send-off. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 4 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/785

MALAYSIA

CHIEF MINISTER URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST DISUNITY

BK171700 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 8 Apr 85

[Text] Sandakan, Sunday--Hundreds of United Sabah National Organization [USNO] members have left their party to join Berjaya. Meanwhile, strong support from the Chinese and Kadazan communities for Berjaya is not dwindling as perceived because the opposition has campaigned aggressively but irresponsibly.

Chief Minister Datuk Harris Mohamed Salleh last night reminded voters to exercise vigilance in order to avoid disunity.

Datuk Harris said that a lot of Chinese and Kadazan support Berjaya and that the action by some persons to leave the party does not reflect the situation throughout the state.

"The people should not think that the Chinese community's support for Berjaya has dwindled solely because a small number of Chinese support the opposition," he said. The chief minister described those joining the opposition as adventurers who were unable to achieve their goals within Berjaya. He said that as a whole, the opposition would probably gain 30 percent of the votes from the people, but the remaining 70 percent of the people of all communities would stand together with Berjaya.

Former USNO members who recently joined Berjaya have always been present to welcome the chief minister at every place he visited since early this year. During the chief minister's visit to Tambisan, a large group of former USNO members headed by Pengiran Dhamsan Pengiran Indar pledged their support for Berjaya. Last night, some 350 former USNO members headed by Datu Bakhtiar Haji Tomboyong assured the chief minister that they no longer trust the USNO and will work to ensure victory for Berjaya in the forthcoming elections.

CSO: 4213/205

MALAYSIA

MINISTER ON THWARTING COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

BK171750 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 10 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Seremban, Tuesday--Chief Minister Datuk Mohamed Isa Haji Abdul Samad today [9 April] revealed an attempt by communist elements to reestablish their base in Jelebu even though the authorities had successfully foiled their previous attempts.

He said that the authorities are indeed aware of the attempt by members of "the Sixth Strike Force" of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya to infiltrate into the state.

For this reason, he said, the state government will continue its cooperation with the Pahang State Government in an effort to foil any communist attempts to reestablish their base in Jelebu.

The main objective of the communist elements is to infiltrate into the southern part of the country. For this purpose, they need a base in Negeri Sembilan. They believe that Jelebu is the most suitable place because of several certain factors.

"In 1983, the security forces shot dead a communist terrorist in Sungai Muntoh in the Jelebu area. He was believed to have been responsible for looking for a suitable base in Negeri Sembilan. Last year, another communist terrorist was killed by the security forces in Manchis, Pahang. He was believed to have replaced the terrorist killed in 1983," the chief minister told newsmen after chairing a meeting of the State Antidrug Committee here today.

The chief minister, in his capacity as chairman of the State Security Council, added that one of the factors turning Jelebu into the main "target" by the communists is its location near the Negeri Sembilan-Pahang border. In this connection, he said, the security force will continue to take necessary steps in an effort to foil all communist attempts to infiltrate into the state, particularly in Jelebu.

Datuk Mohamed Isa also reminded the people, particularly those living in border areas, to be in no way influenced by propaganda generated by the communists and other undesirable elements. According to him, the public including

the Aborigines have to the moment given close cooperation to the security forces in efforts to eliminate the communist threat.

"The public have been reminded to in no way show their sympathy with the communists such as by providing them with food.

"Instead, the public should fully cooperate with the security forces in their efforts to contain threats by the communists and other bad elements," he added.

CSO: 4213/205

MALAYSIA

VOMD ANALYZES RESULT OF PADANG TERAP BY-ELECTION

BK180509 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 8 Apr 85

["News commentary"]

[Summary from poor reception] The 19 January parliamentary by-election for Padang Terap constituency was the first interesting political event and the most talked about subject among the country's Malays in 1985. There were several reasons that the Padang Terap by-election drew the attention of various groups. Apart from filling the seat vacated by a former member of Parliament, Tan Sri Syed Ahmad Shahabuddin, who had been appointed head of Melaka State, the United Malay National Organization [UMNO] ruling clique held the election, first, to gather feedback on the reactions of the Malay community to the government's white paper released in November 1984. Second, political observers said that UMNO wanted to rearrange its strategy in facing the challenges of the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS] and would decide whether to hold an early election on the basis of the outcome of the by-election. Third, UMNO wanted to learn PAS's future through the result of the by-election.

The Padang Terap parliamentary constituency, with a population of over 39,800, is in the northern part of Kedah State. The majority is Malay, and the area is considered an UMNO stronghold. In the 1982 general elections, PAS lost to the National Front by 6,308 votes. Padang Terap is a poor, backward area. Although there were four candidates running in the by-election, two were independents, so the competition was only between PAS and the National Front. From the 3 January nomination day until election day on 19 January, both sides were involved in a violent propaganda war. Many individuals and groups clashed during the period, resulting in many casualties.

"The National Front candidate won the election as predicted by the public, but the people's attention focused on the PAS result. The PAS candidate obtained 12,560 votes while the National Front candidate received 18,262. The outcome of the by-election showed that almost half the Malay voters in Padang Terap firmly supported PAS. They were not influenced by the white paper, which was threatening and defamatory in nature, and they were not attracted to the sweet promises made by government leaders. The total votes obtained by PAS increased by 1.1 percent compared to the 1982 general elections. The National Front's vote total decreased by 606. This showed that PAS's defeat in the

by-election had not weakened its faith, and instead encouraged party members to continue their struggle."

"PAS's deputy chairman told newsmen in Alor Setar that the National Front did not practice and respect the principles of democracy." He believed that if the National Front leaders responsible for the by-election had not ordered UMNO supporters to tear away PAS posters and throw stones at PAS supporters, there would have been no clashes. He said that "His party will withdraw from participation in elections if the government continues to rob PAS of freedom and to harass PAS in elections."

According to newspaper reports, UMNO leaders, like the minister of national and rural development, the minister of public enterprises, the minister of agriculture, the minister in the prime minister's department, and nine deputy ministers, as well as groups from the Malaysian Chinese Association, the Gerakan Party, and the Malaysian Indian Congress, went to campaign in Kuala Nerang. "As the by-election was approaching, the ministers and government parties leaders made all sorts of promises, passed financial allocations, and provided various development projects to meet the demands of voters." A few days after nomination day, Public Works Department workers began putting tar on the road to Alor Setar between Pokok Sena and Kuala Nerang. On voting day, the National Front deployed 3,000 workers and provided more than 100 special vehicles to transport voters and to fish for votes. UMNO's defamation and attacks on PAS were being intensified through the mass media. Still, all these misdeeds did not produce more than 20,000 votes for the National Front candidate as predicted by the UMNO ruling clique. PAS did not lose as badly as UMNO had expected, but instead it became more firmly established in Kedah--Mahathir's stronghold--where it continued to become a giant political force, much hated by the UMNO ruling clique.

What PAS, in a desperate situation, could do in this by-election was to hold propaganda talks and mass ceramah--[lectures] to expose the National Front leaders' hypocrisy and condemn the sins of the UMNO ruling clique, including their outraging of religious teachings, their corrupt practices, their involvement in plundering national resources, and creating the wide gap between the rich and the poor. "What should be further indicated was that sensitive political observers had exposed the deviation of the election from its original purpose. The Padang Terap by-election also showed that the influence in religious affairs of Anwar Ibrahim, the former president of the Malaysian Islamic Youth Organization, who as at one time very popular, had become weak following his rise after surrendering himself to Mahathir's arms."

Meanwhile, Datuk Asri, who defected from PAS to form another party, also began to lose his original supporters in Kedah after he became close to the National Front. Asri's campaign did not help increase UMNO's votes in the Padang Terap by-election.

"In short, the result of the Padang Terap by-election brought no good news to the UMNO ruling clique."

CSO: 4213/205

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

MAHATHIR ARRIVES IN HELSINKI--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has arrived in Helsinki from Vienna to begin the first ever official visit by a Malaysian Prime Minister to Finland. He was received at the Helsinki Vanta Airport by the Finnish Prime Minister, Mr Kalevi Sorsa, the deputy prime minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Paavo Vayrynen. Included in his program will be discussions with the Finnish Prime Minister and calling on President Koivisto. The main thrust of his visit to Finland will be to promote trade and investment. Malaysia is keen to correct the imbalance of trade which is in Finland's favor. Malaysia's exports to Finland up to October last year totaled only M\$10 million, while its imports from that country was nearly M\$50 million. During the visit Malaysia and Finland will sign an agreement on investment protection. The Deputy Minister of Finance Datuk Dr Tan Tiong Hong will have discussions with the Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Jermu Liane. [Text] [BK150708 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 85]

OPPOSITION WARNED OVER SABAH ELECTION--The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, says it will be tantamount to high treason for opposition parties campaigning for the Sabah state elections to the nation's fundamental principles or to speak of taking Sabah out of Malaysia. [sentence as heard] He was speaking to newsmen in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, before returning to Kuala Lumpur. He says touching on sensitive matters, as certain opposition leaders have done, not only poses a great danger to the people of the state but it will also affect the security of the country as a whole. Sarawak Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud says his state and Sabah will always remain in Malaysia. It is in the interest of security and development for the two states to do so. He is confident that their continued membership in the federation will deter their enemies from making any undesirable move in view of the high respect Malaysia commanded. Datuk Patinggi Taib was speaking to residents at a meeting in Komanis, Sabah. [Text] [BK150733 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 85]

NO DECISION ON USSR CHOPPERS--The deputy defense minister, Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Mustafa, told the House [of Representatives] that the government had not decided whether to buy helicopters from the Soviet Union. He said a further study would be made of the aircraft once the government had received the details. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Apr 85]

COOPERATION WITH ARAB BUSINESSMEN--The Arab Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Malaysian National Chamber of Commerce today agreed on cooperation to promote direct trade. The president of the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry, (Shaykh Ismail Abu Daud), said that this cooperation is important to enable the two parties to enter into direct trade deals without middlemen. Speaking at a dialogue with indigenous exporters in Kuala Lumpur, he said that discussions on this cooperation will be held tomorrow. He added that it will also provide an opportunity to businessmen from Malaysia and Arab countries to participate in development in the two regions. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 14 Apr 85 BK]

THAI FISHING CREW TRIED--Thirty-one crewmen of a Thai trawler were tried at the Magistrate's Court in Bintulu this afternoon for illegally fishing in Malaysian waters. The Marine Police detained the trawler some 17 km from Kuala Balingian last Sunday [14 April]. The trawler is being held at the deep-sea port in Bintulum. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 17 Apr 85 BK]

MCA FACTION'S MEETING BANNED--The Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] today succeeded in obtaining a court order prohibiting the Tan Koon Swan faction from holding a special general meeting scheduled for 12 April. Judge Datuk Harun Hashim issued the order after listening to arguments by lawyers representing the MCA acting president, Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, and five other persons. Dr Neo's request for the order was presented at the High Court today. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 17 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/205

SINGAPORE

MALAYSIAN NAVY SHIPS ARRIVE FOR JOINT EXERCISE

BK161113 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] Four Royal Malaysian Navy [RMN] ships sailed into the home base of the Republic of Singapore Navy [RSN] in Pulau Brani yesterday. This is the first time RMN ships are calling at the Singapore base.

Their arrival is yet another sign of the growing relationship between the Malaysian and the Singapore armed forces.

K.D. Perkasa, Perdana, Ganyang and Baung made their historic entry into the base yesterday to start a joint naval exercise condanamed Malapura which will end on April 21.

Led by Lieutenant-Commander Syed Abu Bakar, the four ships--three missile gun boats and a patrol craft--will combine with five other RSN ships in a harbour and communication drill over the next two days to standardise operating procedures among other things.

The RSN ships are missile gun boats RSS Sea-Wolf and Dragon, patrol craft Dauntless and Independence and the landing ship tank Endurance which will be the task force's command ship.

The nine ships with a total of about 350 men will then move out to the South China Sea where battlefield conditions will be simulated in a tactical exercise that will involve live-firing.

The commander of the Task Force will be Major Lau Bock Thiam, commanding officer of 182 Squadron, RSN. His deputy is Lt-Comd Syed Abu Bakar.

All the ships will converge at Kuantan after the exercise.

Malapura is hosted by RSN and the bilateral exercise is held annually with both countries taking turns to play host.

This is the second exercise since last year and is aimed at standardising procedures and to maintain a high level of readiness between the two navies.

RSN fleet training officer Captain Gary Chan said that since the first exercise, a set of standard operating procedures is close to being finalised.

CSO: 4200/810

THAILAND

CONCERNS RAISED OVER RESPONSES TO BORDER FIGHTING

Editorial Backs Retaliation Against SRV

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Words and Weapons"]

[Text] The truth about the situation along the Thai border is that the Vietnamese government has admitted that it violated Thailand's sovereignty by sending troops and weapons across the border. In the view of the Thai people, it was Vietnam that invaded Thailand.

But the Vietnamese government has tried to excuse its actions by claiming that its forces violated Thai sovereignty unintentionally.

Neither we nor the Thai people accept this excuse. This is just another one of Vietnam's tricks. Vietnam is trying to fool the world. We aren't interested in such excuses.

Because when Vietnam invaded Thailand, we captured some of their soldiers, and these Vietnamese soldiers confessed that their superior officers had ordered them to invade Thailand.

We believe the Vietnamese soldiers captured by Thailand. Even though they committed a crime for which they must be punished, they confessed to their crimes. At the same time, these Vietnamese soldiers could have denied things. Their confession exposes the lie of the Vietnamese government, which announced that its troops crossed into Thailand unintentionally.

Besides that, based on an investigation conducted by the Thai army, Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan, the deputy RTA CINC, announced that there were signs that Vietnam had withdrawn its forces hurriedly. These forces abandoned large quantities of weapons [and supplies], including rifles, RPGs, ammunition and medicines.

2 May 1985

Besides that, the Thai army also seized gas masks. This shows that Vietnam used terrible weapons to invade Thailand this time. We feel that protesting Vietnam's actions accomplishes nothing. Every time that Vietnam has invaded Thailand, the Thai government has protested to the Vietnamese government and appealed to the United Nations. But this has never achieved any results. The only effective measure is to use military force to expel them.

We feel that there is little chance of getting the Vietnamese to stop violating our sovereignty. We agree with Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan when he said that Thailand's patience cannot last forever. We cannot allow Vietnam to continue stepping on us. Our soldiers must take action; they must retaliate. We may have to retaliate by sending troops into Cambodia to eliminate the Vietnamese forces that are preparing to invade Thailand.

We agree fully with this. We believe that all Thais support this. We cannot allow Vietnam to keep invading our country, killing our people and destroying the property of the people and state.

Using rhetoric against guns will probably achieve very little. We will probably have to use guns against guns. That will show which is more effective.

Editorial Notes Allies' Help

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27-Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Security of Thailand's Border"]

[Excerpts] There have been violent clashes along the Thai-Cambodian border every year for the last 4-5 years. Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia has led to fighting in strategic conditions, that is, the dry season. This fighting has also affected Thailand. For one thing, Thailand has had to help the refugees who have fled from Cambodia. But what is even worse is that Vietnamese forces have violated Thailand's sovereignty time and again and this has led to clashes with Thai forces, which are defending the country.

We have confidence in the Thai military's ability to solve this problem. The strategic plans may be changed in order to match Vietnam's actions. And such changes in plan may make it seem as if we are falling into the "trap" set by Hanoi, which has constantly tried to drag Thailand into a war. But the military actions must be closely coordinated with political actions, particularly on foreign affairs matters, and show flexibility.

Faced with the most recent situation in Cambodia, Thailand may no longer be able to show restraint. Some protection was provided by the Khmer coalition resistance forces. But the Khmer Serei, Khmer Rouge and Khmer group of Prince Sihanouk have taken a serious beating. The resistance

against Vietnam being waged by these groups has moved deeper into Cambodia. Thus, direct confrontations between Thailand and Vietnam, the aggressor, will become more frequent. In such a situation, we cannot be careless.

We would like to warn all those concerned that in maintaining our sovereignty, we have many allies in the world. We can make very effective use of our foreign policy in conjunction with defending our territory. These two things must be done in a coordinated way. The Thai people are united on this. They support taking action. The expression of public opinion by northeasterners is an example of this. The only thing remaining is for government officials to make a decision on what action to take.

Support of CGDK Seen As Problematic

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 25 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Has the Khmer Coalition Been Abandoned?"]

[Text] Yesterday, Mr. Son Sann, the prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, which is one of the members of the coalition government, told the BANGKOK POST that he will go to the United States, Africa and Europe in order to request military support.

This is another attempt by Son Sann to obtain weapons to liberate Cambodia. At present, the coalition forces face their greatest crisis ever in their struggle to drive the Vietnamese forces out of Cambodia. This is because Vietnam mobilized strong forces to smash the bases of the Khmer coalition forces. The Khmer coalition now has only a few small bases from which to attack the Vietnamese, who have the advantage in weapons and manpower.

However, it does not seem that the United States is very interested in the Cambodian problem. At most, the United States will provide only humanitarian and political support. The United States has definitely said that it will not provide military support.

The first reason why the United States will not give military aid to the CGDK is that at present, it is involved in giving such support to Latin American countries that are fighting the communists. The United States is giving much aid just as it once did during the Vietnam War, which it eventually lost because of strong opposition by the American people.

Second, the United States has a heavy burden in providing weapons and war materials to the national liberation groups in Afghanistan who are fighting the invaders, that is, the Soviet Union, and the puppet government of Afghanistan.

Third, the U.S. [government] cannot give aid to countries whenever it wants. This must be approved by the U.S. Congress. And what is important, when it takes such action, it must have the support of the American people.

Fourth, even if it could "secretely" give military support to the CGDK, it does not want to do so at the present time since it wants China to play a greater role. This is China's zone of influence. It is no longer the zone of influence of the United States.

However, what military aid can be expected from China is very unclear. Even though Chinese leaders have often said that China will teach Vietnam a second lesson, so far, it has failed to take any action.

China has always given support, particularly military support, to the Khmer Rouge. The only support it has given to Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been political support. It has not given him any military support even though Prince Sihanouk has his own forces.

During his trip, Mr Son Sann should focus on gaining political support in order to preserve the Khmer coalition's seat in the [United Nations]. This is extremely important in the present situation in which the Khmer coalition is at a military disadvantage.

As for military support, if it evaluates the situation carefully, perhaps China will change its attitude and start supporting the Khmer coalition instead of just the Khmer Rouge.

Reaction to SRV Incursion

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 31 Mar-6 Apr 85 pp 39, 40

[Article: "Vietnamese Tricks"]

[Excerpts] Vietnam is quite clever. When Vietnam launched its offensive against the Khmer coalition along the Cambodian-Thai border, it invited Mr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia, which is a member of ASEAN, to visit Vietnam as a guest of Premier Pham Van Dong.

Vietnam will definitely invade Thailand again. In particular, in Surin and Buriram provinces, hills 424-400 and 361 are Vietnam's targets since these are strategic points. If it held these positions, it would have the advantage over the Khmer coalition forces and Thailand in carrying on military operations.

Thailand is at a disadvantage. It has become a practice target of Vietnam without our retaliating. How many more soldiers and civilians will be killed or wounded and how much more property will be destroyed?

What is important is that Vietnam is using more weapons and men to violate Thailand's sovereignty. And it is launching heavier and heavier attacks against Thai defensive positions. The zone of operations is growing larger and larger, moving ever deeper into Thailand. We must stop Vietnam.

For this reason, Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan, the deputy RTA CINC, announced that the Thai military will no longer remain on the defensive only. He said that our military will retaliate and launch attacks in Vietnam's zone. We will keep the pressure on them.

I agree with this idea and feel that it is fair. We cannot allow them to launch frequent attacks against us like this and not retaliate.

The United Nations does not have the right to condemn Thailand since this is a matter of self-defense. The United Nations has shown weakness in not making a real effort to solve this problem for Thailand.

History is repeating itself. In ancient times, Thailand and Vietnam clashed in Cambodia. And this dispute arose from a split within Cambodia. Finally, after a long war, Thailand and Vietnam reached an agreement by dividing Cambodia. One part was controlled by Vietnam, the other by Thailand. After that, things were peaceful in Cambodia.

History is about to repeat itself. But there will be differences. That is, U.N. forces will have to serve as a buffer between the CGDK and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government. And they will have to help the various Cambodian factions learn to work together in order to form a single, independent government in Cambodia. Vietnam will have to withdraw its forces from Cambodia.

However, the implementation of Thailand's new military policy and the shift from remaining on the defensive to launching attacks in Vietnam's zone must have the approval and support of the other ASEAN countries and our allies. They must give us moral, political and military (meaning weapons) support. Taking action unilaterally should be done only when we have no other choice. Gaining the support of ASEAN and our other allies is the responsibility of Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs. The question is, how successful will he be?

Use of Proxies By Great Powers

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 21 Mar 85 p 3

[Stop the World column by "Free Man": "The Cambodian War, an Insoluble Problem"]

[Excerpts] Malaysia's prime minister, Mr Mahathir Mohamad, flew to Jakarta last Monday for 2 days of talks with Indonesian leaders on

problems between Malaysia and Indonesia and international problems, including the Cambodian problem. There are fears that the great powers will use ASEAN as a tool to gain influence and power in this region and then try to destroy each other at the cost of a few weapons and a little money.

Actually, Thailand does not want to get involved in the Cambodian problem and does not want to fight a proxy war for anyone. We do not want to serve as mercenaries for anyone and we do not want anyone to incite us to get into a fight. And we do not want anyone to try to trick us by giving us weapons to fight someone. Thailand knows that at present, certain great powers love their own citizens and do not want to send them to fight in foreign countries. Thus, they are providing money and weapons to have the local people fight as proxies. The same is true in the case of Cambodia.

If the CGDK receives money to form guerrilla forces to attack and sabotage military and economic positions in Cambodia, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will be tied down in Cambodia and will not be able to prevent China from quickly strengthening its combat forces and economy.

Both Malaysia and Indonesia are members of the non-aligned bloc. They have much experience since they were colonies of Western great powers. And they learned lessons from being invaded by great power countries in Asia. They are aware of the threat posed by the great powers that are competing in this region and that are using the lives of the people here as the "stake." These countries are also using the ambitions of certain politicians in certain countries as a means of winning this international political game. Thus, much thought is being given to the strategic effects and to the international political trap that the great powers have set for the small countries in this region so that they can reach their objectives. Yes, the path to war is short, but it is a long road.

11943

CSO: 4207/165

THAILAND

COLUMNIST: PRK BORDER SITUATION 'NOT ALARMING'

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 15 Mar 85 p 4

[Article: "Latest Report from the Border"]

[Text] Surasak Khongkeo, a BAN MUANG news reporter who went and observed the situation at the border in Surin Province, has just returned.

How was it?, I asked.

Surasak shook his head hopelessly.

The situation is neither better nor worse than it has been.

Vietnam has started a campaign for sweeping away the Khmer tripartite [alliance]; this time, it is like a cat chasing after a mouse, with more troops and with many times better arms.

The strategy that Vietnam is using this time employs long range artillery to blanket an area until the Khmer tripartite [forces] can no longer bear it and have to flee and scatter.

Then Vietnam smoothly fills in the void with foot soldiers to occupy the stronghold.

For example, the Vietnamese bombarded the Khmer tripartite's Ampil base stronghold in advance with 7,000 shells.

Our military intelligence regularly count them, sir.

Vietnam bombarded in a way that did not allow the Khmer to raise their heads.

The Khmer tripartite forces have many times less men and have just revolvers, mortars, and P.G. rockets; it is like using a ruler against a club.

Each artillery shell costs around 10,000 baht; 7,000 shells are then around 70 million baht.

Vietnam attacked around 10 small and major Khmer tripartite strongholds, with at least 3,000 shells per area. Vietnam used roughly at least 50,000 shells to bomb the Khmer tripartite forces this time.

Five hundred million baht.

In the same way, Vietnam is using the very same strategy to invade Thai territory in order to seize our strategic hill 400-424-361.

They have shot in thousands of shells to clear the way without allowing us to be aware of what was going on around us. So our troops have had to retreat from the shelling to set up a new strategic stronghold to protect their lives.

At this point, readers probably have questions as to why we have not set up our artillery and shot back some.

We have done it.

But we have shot our shells economically because they are very expensive, with one costing more than 10,000 baht.

We shoot a little bit, but each of our shots must be productive.

Which is different from Vietnam, which wastefully shoots its shells. They shoot shells as if they were burning fire crackers because Vietnam gets the shells from Russia for free and Russia generously supplies Vietnam with them.

They get shells for free but we have to use budgeted funds to purchase them.

During the time that our reporter went to observe on the Surin side, Vietnamese troops still were deployed around 2 km deep in Thai territory.

It was a troop of around 6,000 men and there was a reserve force in Cambodian territory ready to replace 6,000 incapacitated men.

Repelling the Vietnamese from Thai territory is not that easy.

Therefore, we must fight with our "minds," which must be quite time consuming, in order to minimize losses.

Relax.

Surasak told us that we are at a disadvantage with Vietnam precisely because of the fact that we respect the rules but that Vietnam is not interested in rules.

Vietnam has intruded into Thai territory at night; by dawn, Vietnam broadcasts in Thai language its apologies for unintentionally intruding into Thai territory.

But they continue to shoot us.

Characteristic of the Vietnamese.

As for us Thai, we fight according to the rules, namely, we fight only to protect Thailand's sovereignty and we refuse to intrude onto even an inch of Cambodian territory.

This is a disadvantage because if Thailand had not respected the rules and if Thailand had made a lightning invasion into Cambodia, it would have become an external war and the situation would not be like this.

Surasak said that at this moment Vietnam is attacking the Khmer tripartite Tatum stronghold. Vietnam is mobilizing its troops along the borderline to grab the Khmer tripartite from behind.

We see ourselves.

If we had not respected the rules and caved in under countless artillery shells, Vietnam would have lost the right to attack the Khmer tripartite's Tatum base.

Until now, readers surely have seen clearly that we are in a disadvantageous position compared to Vietnam on two points.

1. Vietnam receives generous arms assistance from Russia but Thailand does not get aid from anyone.

ASEAN supports us politically. but the United States, which we had hoped to rely on by virtue of binding assistance treaties, has disappeared from the scene, while the UN only makes a show and does not seem to do anything.

The latest news is that China has started to teach "Vietnam" by shooting 20,000 shells into the northern part of Vietnam.

Even if Vietnam is bombarded with up to a hundred thousand shells, it will not alter the situation along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Sending 20,000 shells to attack Vietnam from this way would be more productive.

2. We are playing the game according to the UN game, which has put us in a disadvantageous position.

Even though the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border is worse on the northeastern side where Vietnam has intentionally intruded 2 km deep into Thai territory. the Prachinburi to Chantaburi area is not too violent although Vietnam regularly teases and stings here and there to bother us.

In conclusion, the situation has not reached an alarming state but it is a rather insulting one.

12587

CSO: 4207/156

THAILAND

EDITORIAL VIEWS PRC ATTITUDE ON CAMBODIA

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "China's Attitude"]

[Text] The recent visit by [Chinese] President Li Xiannian, who left on 15 March, was beneficial in several ways, particularly concerning the clear attitude expressed by the Chinese during this visit. There should be greater cooperation in the future, and not just with China, if all sides really want this region to be a neutral zone of peace.

It cannot be denied that all countries that want peace in Indochina were pleased by China's statements concerning having Vietnam withdraw its forces from Cambodia, supporting the policies of ASEAN, which wants things to be based on the resolution that was issued, and providing support so that the various activities achieve results.

But this will not become a reality just by talking about the problem or expressing an attitude. If the problem is to be solved, the other side must accept the conditions, too. While China accepts the proposal to have Vietnam withdraw its forces from Cambodia so that the Cambodians can choose their own path and while it wants Cambodia to be neutral, there is little hope that Vietnam will accept these things.

At present, Cambodia is in a state of undeclared war, and a more powerful country has occupied the country through force. And so there is fighting. However, whether or not Vietnam agrees to make concessions depends on the pressure applied by those countries that want Vietnam to realize that invading and occupying another country will bring about retaliation. To date, Vietnam has paid no attention to the threats or proposals. It does not feel that these threats are very strong since there are no armed forces to pressure Vietnam to make the concessions called for by various countries.

Similarly, China has hesitated to teach Vietnam another lesson or exert pressure to force Vietnam to make concessions. China will take its time and use this time to formulate a foreign policy since it is unwilling to rush into things too quickly.

However, those Cambodians who are fighting the Vietnamese in order to win independence for their country need much more moral and material support than this. As for the attitude expressed by this Chinese leader, China will have to take action based on the policy issued. We hope that the efforts to solve the Indochina problem will bear fruit when this Chinese leader returns home. But the war in Cambodia and the destruction of Cambodia will probably continue.

11943

CSO: 4207/164

THAILAND

ACADEMICS, JOURNALISTS TALK ON CAMBODIA POLICY

Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 24 Mar 85 p 16

[Article: "Dividing Cambodia Into Northern and Southern Parts Recommended"]

[Text] At 1300 hours on 22 March at the office of the New Force Party, a discussion was held on the topic "The Way to Solve the Cambodian Problem." Participating in this discussion were academics, journalists and writers.

Mr Trairat Sunthonpraphat said that the Cambodian problem is affecting us adversely and creating problems for the people. It must be admitted that this war is a game being played by the great powers just as in Vietnam, Korea and Laos in the past. But in this war, the United States does not dare get involved directly since it learned many lessons in the past. If a war breaks out, Thailand is in a very risky position. It isn't necessary to talk about neighboring countries since they are far away, with the exception of Malaysia, which borders Thailand. However, if the great powers that are providing aid held a conference in order to solve this problem, the situation would probably improve greatly.

Mr Trairat also talked about the chances of ending the Cambodian war at a time of confrontation. In the past, Vietnam experienced problems after gaining independence from France. Vietnam was divided into two parts. Since there is no other way to solve the problem, we should divide Cambodia into two parts. Those who side with the East could live under the rule of the Soviet Union. Those who side with the West could live under the rule of the United States and China. That would be better than continuing to have people test their strength against each other in Cambodia as at present. If they wanted to fight, they could fight along their border.

"If the war is allowed to drag on, this will become a very worrisome problem. That is, there will be economic problems. We want to support industry, but foreign investors won't dare invest here. And if the situation remains like this, the military will ask for more and more weapons, and the economic ministers won't dare oppose these requests even though the country has a huge debt and the national development budget is only 30 billion baht," said Mr Trairat.

Mr Kraissak Chunhawan, an instructor at Kasetsat University, said that Thailand does not have an independent position. It cannot maintain a neutral position on this problem. Thailand has allowed the United States and China to become too involved in this matter. He proposed negotiating a peaceful settlement in Indochina. The fighting in Cambodia should be stopped, and the Vietnamese should withdraw their forces 30 km from the border. Besides this, Thailand must promise not to give any more support to Pol Pot or Sihanouk.

"I guarantee you that if Vietnam withdrew its forces from Cambodia, there would be a civil war in Cambodia. We should eliminate Pol Pot from Cambodia. I don't think that Pol Pot is a socialist. He is a criminal. Sihanouk is accepted by the Cambodians and Vietnamese. Recently, Sihanouk was invited to participate in French communist celebrations in Paris. This indicates that peace is at hand in this region," said Mr Kraissak.

Mr Seni Saowaphong, a writer, said that based on the present situation, the way to solve this problem is for Vietnam and Cambodia to find a way to open negotiations. This does not have to be within the framework set by the United Nations.

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CSO: 4207/164

THAILAND

COLUMNIST SEES NO PRC 'SECOND LESSON' FOR SRV

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 30 Mar 85 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "China In the War Arena"]

[Excerpts] On the political stage, it is necessary to see things clearly. Timing is very important, as are environment and location. Sometimes, people may make preparations to fight to the death, but after a time, they may become reconciled. There is no such thing as a real friend or a permanent enemy. You are very close friends.... It isn't necessary to look too far for an example. Look at Thailand and China. At one time, people were hardly allowed to talk about mainland China. But now, things are completely different.

This year, china will not take much military action. It is concerned with national development, and this will prevent China from taking stronger action. It doesn't want to spend money on military operations. Thus, it will not launch a war to teach Vietnam a second lesson.

Studying things and looking at China, it can be seen that the dragon is in deep trouble. It is surrounded by enemies. The Soviet Union has stationed approximately 500,000 troops near the Chinese border. It has 1,900 fighter aircraft and hundreds of nuclear missiles. The number of Soviet warships that patrol distant eastern waters has increased 50 percent during the past 15 years. It has 209 warships that are supported by 330 fighter aircraft from aircraft carriers. These forces operate as far as Vietnamese territorial waters.

Vietnam has stationed 100,000 troops along the Chinese border, and it has 200,000 troops in Laos and Cambodia. This has greatly displeased China since this has affected Chinese economic zones in Kwangtung and Hainan. Taiwan has stationed 400,000 troops near the central coast of China.

The United States has watched matters constantly. It wants China to help contain the Soviet Union in this region. It wants to help China upgrade its military and weapons somewhat. But it is still afraid of a giant such as China.

China has thought about the situation carefully. Its policy is to modernize the country as quickly as possible, particularly the country's economy. Thus, China is in no position to launch a major war unless it is really necessary. It sells most of the weapons that it produces.

Thus, at present, China is more likely to negotiate and forge ties with the Soviet Union. It will not teach Vietnam a second lesson.

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CSO: 4207/164

THAILAND

COLUMNIST CALLS FOR PEACE IN INDOCHINA

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 3 Apr 85 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "Solve the Problems Correctly"]

[Text] The rains have begun in many areas. They are early this year. Vietnam, Heng Samrin and the Soviet Union have toned down their rhetoric on the Cambodian problem and are sounding more reasonable. There is little fear that Vietnam will invade Thailand in force. But our military cannot become careless. There may still be incursions. Vietnam and Heng Samrin will have to go on the defensive until the end of the rainy season. Only occasionally do the rains stop. And so the Vietnamese army cannot bring up heavy weapons to fight as they would like. This is a definite disadvantage on the battlefield.

Since Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the new leader of the Soviet Union, took power, the Soviet attitude has become clearer. Mr Mikhail Kabitsa, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, who attended the 40th meeting of ESCAP in Thailand, was besieged by many factions and ASEAN. They asked the Soviet Union to reduce its military aid to Vietnam since it is believed that it is Moscow that is behind Vietnam's recklessness. Without this support, Vietnam would probably not dare launch incursions into Thailand at a time when China has threatened to teach Vietnam a second lesson.

By the time he reached Indonesia, Mr Kabitas had softened his tone. He told Indonesian leaders that the Soviet Union would be glad to help bring about peace, friendly relations and security in Indochina.

If possible, the Soviet Union, China and the United States could help give assurances to Indochina. If these three countries agreed, peace could be restored in Cambodia in a matter of days. ASEAN once proposed this as a way to end the fighting, but nothing was achieved.

Now that it has a new leader, the Soviet Union may try to get ASEAN to negotiate directly with Indochina, which includes Vietnam, Laos and Heng Samrin. Recently, Heng Samrin announced that he would talk with Sihanouk and Son Sann but not with the Khmer Rouge. The aim is to eliminate the Khmer Rouge, which is supported by China. This is

an attempt to divide Vietnam's enemies. Because if they can succeed in eliminating the Khmer Rouge, Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese will be able to swallow Cambodia easily.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam are still trying to separate Indonesia from the other ASEAN countries by playing on Indonesia's fear of China. But recently, Indonesia's leaders saw the trick when Vietnamese forces invaded Thailand. And this was when Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian minister of foreign affairs, came to see things for himself. Both Indonesia and Australia criticized the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Now, it is virtually impossible to launch a major campaign in Cambodia. All sides have a chance to negotiate and find a way to reach an agreement. The Soviet Union has taken a strong position. China, which wants to devote its attention to modernizing the country, would like to see peace restored in Indochina. The United States is deathly afraid of a war in this region and wants the fighting to come to an end.

All sides should quickly make use of this opportunity and find a way to sit down peacefully at the negotiating table and talk together reasonably. Everyone knows that using force to solve the Cambodian problem will achieve nothing. And so there is only one way left. Only by using political and diplomatic means will it be possible to bring the war in Cambodia to an end.

11943

CSO: 4207/164

THAILAND

INTELLIGENCE REORGANIZATION STRENGTHENS PREM POSITION

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 14 Feb 85 pp 17, 18

[Article: "National Intelligence Bureau, Prem's New Claw"]

[Text] LAK THAI presented its first detailed article about the reorganization of the "National Intelligence Bureau in last week's issue. Still nothing much has developed because it is now between ordinary sessions of the assembly and the royal decree concerning the reorganization of the National Intelligence Bureau must wait to pass the House of Representatives and the Senate first. But there will probably not be any problems. It is believed that [the decree] will surely pass the House of Representatives and the Senate. There might be lengthy considerations, but it more than likely will be on the wording.

Scattered About

Today Thailand has many intelligence units directly responsible for intelligence work but they are scattered and every unit has its own special commander. Even though intelligence work covers a broad scope, there is no centralization. This makes the work loose and inefficient. Sometimes there is competition and violent conflict among individual intelligence units, which directly makes intelligence work less efficient. Contrary to expectations, some kinds of work have many work units involved, even though it is not necessary, so that outsiders view these units suspiciously, whether the competition to do the job is to show off their achievements. For example, arrests of communist elements at the end of last year made people look to see if there were power struggles between the "eagles" and the "pigeons" with connections with the Special Police Branch, the Central Intelligence Department and certain military groups.

There are many working units responsible for intelligence for security starting with the Special Branch Police Command, the Central Intelligence Department, the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] and the National Security Council; in addition, each of the armed forces has its own intelligence unit, such as the Army Intelligence Department, the Navy Intelligence Department, the Air Force Intelligence Department and also the Military Intelligence Department.

The heads of these individual units are as follows: Maj Gen Kasem Sengmit, Commander of the Special Branch Police, Mr Piya Chakkaphuak, Director of the Central Intelligence Department, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, Administrator of the General Anti-communist Act (administrative officer), Air Vice Marshal Prasong Soonsiri, Secretary General of the National Security Council (NSC), Maj Gen Ngam Phon Nootsathit, Chief of the Army Intelligence Department, Rear Admiral Soonnak, Chief of the Navy Intelligence Department, Air Vice Marshal Ruangchai Sanitphan, Chief of the Air Force Intelligence Department and Lt Gen Phat Akkanibutr, Chief of the Military Intelligence Department.

Setting Up A Central Department

A Cabinet motion on 20 February 1984 approved the proposal of the National Governmental and Administrative Reform Commission to restructure the Central Intelligence Department into a "National Central Intelligence Bureau" and also to accept the regulations for drafting a decree to improve and expand on the announcement of Revolutionary Committee Article 216, dated 21 September 1972, and to draft a decree for transferring the authority and responsibility for and the management of the Central Intelligence Department under the Office of the Prime Minister to become the "National Intelligence Bureau" under the Office of the Prime Minister.

The Cabinet sees that the purpose of the reorganization of the "National Intelligence Bureau" is to increase the efficiency of national intelligence affairs in order to make them useful to national security. This bureau will be the unit responsible for performing the intelligence, national counterintelligence and public security tasks. The director of the National Intelligence Bureau directly controls the general operations of the National Intelligence Bureau directly under the prime minister.

In addition to changing the name of the Central Intelligence Department to the National Intelligence Bureau, it can be seen that in its structure this bureau will be more important and has more authority. Tracking situations includes intelligence work as well, and is not limited to domestic affairs only but includes international affairs as well. This bureau must report directly to the prime minister and the National Security Council, which is different from the past when it was directly under the Office of the Prime Minister with the under secretary of state as an additional commanding layer. This surely means that the National Intelligence Bureau will be another of Gen Prem Tinsulanon's claws. Mr Piya Chakaphuak, the director of the National Intelligence Bureau, is someone highly trusted by General Prem.

Authority and Responsibilities

The National Intelligence Bureau has considerable authority and responsibilities. Its top priority responsibility is public security, but it does not mean that it will be totally independent from the armed forces and the police. There will still be coordination as there was formerly; nevertheless, the authority and responsibilities of the National Intelligence Bureau can be summarized as follows:

1. To carry out national intelligence and counterintelligence work and public security along with communications intelligence;
2. To follow up domestic and international situations that impact national security and report on them to the prime minister and the National Security Council;
3. To disseminate useful intelligence that impacts national security to involved governmental working units or state enterprises, as appropriate;
4. To study, analyze and develop national intelligence and counterintelligence work and public security to increase efficiency in performing intelligence tasks;
5. To be the national intelligence and counterintelligence coordinating center and preserve public security with other domestic intelligence units;
6. To be the main unit for coordinating national intelligence and counterintelligence units in matters related to national security;
7. To propose policies and measures, including consultations on national intelligence and counterintelligence and public security for the prime minister and the National Security Council;
8. To perform other responsibilities designated by the prime minister, the Cabinet and the National Security Council.

The Name Alone is Terrifying

Right now the reorganization of the "National Intelligence Bureau" has not been quite completed because the Cabinet has just accepted the regulations and forwarded the matter to the House Coordinating Committee for representatives of the parties participating in the government to consider before proposing them to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Nevertheless, this intelligence bureau has been set up not only to increase efficiency in the intelligence area but also to increase the prime minister's powers or "weapons" because from now on the National Intelligence Bureau will be the "central unit coordinating intelligence tasks and national counterintelligence and preserving public security with other domestic intelligence units." Principally, it means that navy, army, air force, supreme command headquarters and police intelligence will be centralized in the National Intelligence Bureau alone.

Those principles are equivalent to increasing the powers of the prime minister because he will be able to receive and be informed of intelligence efficiently and quickly. The National Intelligence Bureau will become a claw of General Prem or the future prime minister. The major existing problem is that the person who steps up to be the director of the National Intelligence Bureau must be someone who is completely trusted by the prime

minister. As for Mr Piya Chakaphuak, the present director of the Central Intelligence Department, he is very much trusted by General Prem. General Prem and Gen Prachuab Soonthakoon also attended the wedding of Mr Piya's daughter.

Mr Piya Chakaphuak was born on 27 June 1927. He graduated from the University of Boston in economics and also graduated from the Royal Defense College. He was nominated to be a member of the national legislature in 1973 and to be a senator in 1981.

The name of the Central Intelligence Department is terrifying, like the names of the Special Branch Police and the Internal Security Operations Command; it will be even more frightening to the enemies of the nation and also to the enemies of General Prem.

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CSO: 4207/156

THAILAND

ENVOY SAYS TRADE WITH PRC TAKES 'LEAP BACKWARDS'

BK070353 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Phusadi Kitaworanat]

[Text] Thai ambassador to Beijing Orachun Tanaphong has pledged to help his countrymen who have problems doing business in China.

"I am ready to fight to protect the interest and the benefit of the Thai people," he said.

Mr Orachun pointed out that the Sing-Thai trade is making a gradual leap backwards with no signs to indicate that the trend would reverse itself.

He also admitted that Thai businessmen have to confront many problems and difficulties when dealing with their Chinese counterparts.

"All we know is that there are problems but so far no one has come to seek assistance from the embassy," said Mr Orachun in an interview in Bangkok.

He said China is not well versed in international trade and in methods of transacting prevalent in the Free World.

He also said trade with China should no longer be a secret affair, and Thai businessmen should tell the embassy of their problems immediately for quick assistance.

"But most important of all," said the ambassador, "is that when agreeing something with the Chinese, there must be a written and signed document recording that accord. A verbal agreement won't do."

Mr Orachun also explained why there is a long delay involved when a Chinese citizen applies for a visa to visit Thailand.

"The source of the problem is principally the Chinese authorities, not us," he said.

Mr Orachun said to get a passport in which a visa will be stamped, the would-be Chinese traveller has to go through a long procedure.

He or she has to start from his or her local district authorities, and then on to the provincial authorities and the China Travel Service -- an official tourism authority -- before the matter arrives at the Thai embassy.

The Immigration police in Bangkok will then contact a person to act as a guarantor.

By the time the required person is found and the notification is made to the embassy and the China Travel Service, the passport will have already expired and the applicant has to begin the whole process all over again.

Mr Orachun estimated that on average between 400 to 500 Chinese apply for a visa at his embassy each month.

He maintained that the embassy had no wish to obstruct any Chinese wanting to come to Thailand to visit their relatives, and had no policy to restrict the number of visas given out.

CSO: 4200/756

THAILAND

COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE MINISTRIES IN EXPORT COOPERATION

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 21 Feb 85 Special pp 1, 7

[Text] The Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture are cooperating in setting national level policies for developing production and export data. Officials from both ministries are preparing to hold a general meeting at the Government House. They are hoping to set compatible policies with work plans. It has been disclosed that on-line computers will be used between regions, departments, ministries and internationally. The go-ahead has been given for commercial services and data to serve the private sector through many kinds of computerized systems.

A Ministry of Commerce report disclosed to "NAEO NA's World of Business" column that, "The Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture have come to a decision about the national policies to be set concerning their cooperation to develop data about cultivation and marketing, with connecting on-line computers at three levels: at the regional level, [to connect] provincial commercial and agricultural [offices]; at the departmental level, [to connect] the Department of Business Economics with the Department of Agricultural Extension; and at the ministerial level, [to connect] the Ministry of Commerce with the Office of Agricultural Economics.

This is so that both ministries can set compatible policies and work plans in agreement in order to make production and export development plans be in line with the goals set by the government.

A source disclosed that in order to make these policies materialize, the Ministry of Agriculture has also decided to be the host for an historic general meeting between provincial agricultural and commercial units from the entire country at the Friendship Hall in the Government House in April this year. It is the first meeting of this sort with Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, as chairman.

Before this general meeting, officials of the Ministry of Commerce have scheduled a general meeting for work staffs to discuss the prospects for cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture. This meeting is scheduled for March.

The source disclosed that before cooperating on this occasion, that officials of the Ministry of Commerce carried out improvements in the commercial statistics area last year by borrowing a first installment of 15 million baht in funds to improve economic arrangements (SAL). In line with continuing the project, a total budget of 65 million baht will be used, for which it is necessary to also rely on the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In addition, after a recent meeting of Ministry of Commerce officials with foreign commercial attaches in Thailand, agreement was reached that an international on-line computer system would connect commercial centers and overseas commercial attaches with the Department of Commercial Relations by arranging for connections between more than 10 important trading partners. This will make Thailand's data much more current.

"This system does not require telexes any more, but data can be sent quickly and in large amounts," the source stated.

The source stated that in addition, in 1985 the Ministry of Commerce is carrying out planning for establishing many different kinds of trade data services for businessmen in order to be able to respond to the needs of the private sector.

There are four kinds [of services] planned: 1. Private [parties] can ask about or request data from work units involved in printing out data, which will let them view it on computer or have it printed out for a small fee for the paper; 2. Purchase tapes of diskettes to do calculations themselves; 3. Use existing modes, namely, bank telephones, which customers must request from bank officials; and 4. private parties can go on-line with their own computers to link up with the main terminal, which has already been approved in principle by the Council of Economic Ministers.

12587

CSO: 4207/157

THAILAND

CABINET PROHIBITS OWNERSHIP OF PRIVATE PLANES

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 26 Feb 85 p 5

[Article: "Private Planes Disapproved, Espionage, Smuggling Feared"]

[Text] It has been disclosed that the National Security Council, which pointed out six disadvantages was behind the Cabinet's disapproval of private plane ownership. The Cabinet is afraid that [private planes] would be used for espionage and the smuggling of illicit goods.

In line with the Cabinet's resolution disallowing the possession or use of private aircraft by the private sector or individuals, as MATICHON had previously released, there are reports from the Government House which disclose that the Cabinet made its decision based on NSC propositions that presented the pros and cons of allowing aircraft ownership by private parties or individuals. There were six more cons than pros, namely:

1. In terms of national security, there might be infiltration through the air, smuggling of personnel, weapons and materiel and espionage or intelligence gathering in officially prohibited areas and support of terrorism internally or internationally. It would increase the troublesome burdens of protecting against aerial dangers security, aerial communications and air traffic.
2. In terms of crime, it might serve as a means for smuggling and trading illicit goods and narcotics or offer escape after committing major crimes.
3. In terms of safety, the lives, assets and health of the population [could be endangered]; it might cause more accidents and increase noise and air pollution.
4. There might be an impact on relations with neighboring countries, such as intentional and unintentional aerial incursions or the conducting of certain activities that endanger neighboring countries.

5. Regarding economic stability, it would mean major increases in imports of aircraft, petroleum, fuels, lubrication and parts, which would have disturbing effects on the balance of trade and the balance of payments.

6. In the area of storing and maintaining aircraft, repairs might be a problem in the storage location areas, and if the private sector itself is allowed to store and repair planes, it presents difficulties over control; if the government stores them, there would be problems in the area of maintaining safety.

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CSO: 4207/157

2 May 1985

THAILAND

NSC SQUELCHES AIRLINE BID FOR SAIGON STOP

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPADA WICHAN in Thai 3 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The underground politics of the Soviet camp are well known in the international political arena. It has diplomatic deities unceasingly pushed up to perform regularly in a fashion that nobody cannot follow. When the supreme teacher is ingenious, even the lowest ranking disciple like Vietnam surely can carry out international political policies brimming over with complex and ingenious schemes, in the same fashion as the saying that the fruits do not fall far from the tree.

Whoever makes a false step certainly will be dead, like a captured and gutted lizard.

Very recently, Vietnam maneuvered through the Soviets in looking over Thai Airlines so quietly that the National Security Council did not even know about it. Vietnam came in and negotiated to have Thai Airlines set up a flight to stop in Saigon, the former capital of South Vietnam, before continuing on to Hong Kong and also to other important points, such as Taipei, Seoul, and Tokyo. These were profitable routes for different commercial airlines before Saigon was occupied by North Vietnam. As a matter of fact, the majority of airlines fly over Vietnam to Hong Kong everyday. If they are required to stop in Saigon, it would not be any problem.

A source stated that Thai Airlines was overjoyed at first that it would be able to resume its former air route and saw an opportunity to pocket quite a bit of money when this matter was considered superficially. Currently, Thailand has Thai Airlines flight BDT flying from Bangkok and landing in Hanoi, the ancient capital of North Vietnam. Up to now, this [flight] has been a source of substantial income for the Thai Airlines crews which fly on the BDT Bangkok-Hanoi flight, who take things to sell to make money for only their own pockets.

"It reached the stage where the management [of Thai Airlines] ordered involved working units to prepare to release news about the stopover [in Saigon], but it was thought that the news would create an uproar and was stopped without any reasons being given."

The source disclosed that before Thai Airlines had recklessly leaped after the tiny bait that Vietnam had offered the NSC, Air Vice Marshal Prasong Soonsiri, secretary general of the NSC and who has eyes and ears everywhere, learned about this matter first. Consequently, he ordered a prompt stop to this, giving as the reason that the deal was like walking on a dike filled with traps that would pull Thai Airlines into Saigon as a first step, which later would be followed with a second step that Vietnam had prepared to open Phnom Penh Airport to receive Thai Airlines. If Thai Airlines were that deeply involved, it would be tantamount to quietly accepting the status of Ieng Samrin, which would make the embargo that ASEAN has carried out for many years collapse.

A military source disclosed recently that the Soviets have sent high efficiency fighter aircraft to be stationed at an airbase in Phnom Penh where Thailand's radar can pick up their activities. This shows that Vietnam has started to develop the airport in Phnom Penh until it reaches an efficient standard. Therefore, this has made international experts see that by bringing Thai Airlines to land in Saigon, [Vietnam] is sounding out Thailand's attitude as a first step before following with its next step, namely, the Phnom Penh one.

Thailand and ASEAN are fortunate this time not to have lost too much face and we cannot say that Vietnam is unlucky this time because Vietnam is using diplomacy and every type of activity to make the Ieng Semrin government acceptable internationally.

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CSO: 4207/157

THAILAND

TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS FOUND IN NORTH

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 12 Mar 85 special page 3

[Article: "Thailand Looks Rich, Discovers Five Tungsten Deposits In the North"]

[Text] The Department of Mineral Resources has found five tungsten deposits in the north. Careful surveys are being made in order to estimate the amount of mineral reserves.

The Department of Mineral Resources has revealed that several deposits of tungsten and tin have been found in the Khun Tan mountains and nearby areas in Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Lampang and Lamphun provinces.

At present, detailed surveys are being made in order to make a definite determination of the size of the reserves.

This survey was begun in 1983. It covers an area of 6,000 square km. To date, five deposits of economic value have been discovered. These are:

1. The Huai Sak, Doi Bo and Huai Tang areas in Muang and Mae Chan districts in Chiang Rai Province.
2. The area south of Ban Wawi and Ban Khun Suaitai and the area east of Nam Mae Mong in Mae Suai District in Chiang Rai Province.
3. The Doi Langka mountains to the east of the border between Doi Saket District in Chiang Mai Province and Wiang Papao District in Chiang Rai Province.
4. The Huai Puman, Huai Bo Krang, Huai Hat and Doi Tao areas west of Ban Thung Luang in Hang Chat District in Lampang Province and Mae Tha District in Lamphun Province.
5. The Doi Khai Khun, Huai Mae Mong, Huai Ton Phung and Huai Champong areas and north of Mae Liang in Soem Ngam District, Lampang Province.

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CSO: 4207/164

THAILAND

MP OPPOSES ASEAN MILITARY STANCE ON CAMBODIA

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 1 Mar 85 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Warn Government To Be Ready, Not Spearhead War with Vietnamese"]

[Text] Dr Phaithoon Khruakeo Na Lamphoon, a Chart Thai MP from Lamphoon and Parliament's Foreign Affairs Commission spokesman, announced to reporters the outcome of the commission's joint conference with the Military Council, which General Kriangsak Chamanand chaired.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials headed by the undersecretary of state, Mr Asa Sarasin, and Supreme Command Headquarters military officials were invited to explain the true facts about the problems along the Thai-Cambodian border. The conference can be summarized as follows: since last November 1984, the Vietnamese side apparently has implemented a strategy to attack nearly all Khmer tripartite bases except two or three along the border. It is speculated that Vietnam will attack the two or three remaining bases in the very near future. Vietnam is employing a total of 10 battalions of around 120,000 men, along with a number of leng Samrin soldiers

The Foreign Affairs Commission spokesman stated further that the problem that is developing at the present time on the Thai side are invasions of its sovereignty due to hot pursuit of the Khmer Rouge and Khmer tripartite [soldiers] and to all the artillery shooting, with a lot of shells falling in Thai territory. Officials and the populace have been injured and lost their lives and are in trouble. The significance of this is that at least 200,000 Khmer refugees have gushed across the Thai border at present, which is a very heavy burden for Thailand.

As for the national defense of the Thai army, Dr Phaithoon stated that military authorities have affirmed that we are strong and ready to defend and protect our sovereignty to the utmost and that the population does not need to worry at all. Nevertheless, concerning the Cambodian problem, in his personal opinion we ought to try to bring in ASEAN to be our military ally and we should not openly spearhead with arms support for the Khmer tripartite coalition. We should not place ourselves in the frontlines of fire because our national burden is heavy enough. Currently, our economic situation and [the fact that] our people are getting poor might create weak points for infiltration; in addition, our financial situation is shaky and might not be adequate to support the military.

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CSO: 4207/156

THAILAND

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS MILITARY AID TO CGDK

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 1 Mar 85 p 5

[Excerpt] Collisions between Thai troops and Vietnamese troops will surely happen more often and might become increasingly violent in line with Vietnam's intentions.

All this can be seen with the commencement of the latest strategy for purging the Khmer tripartite forces. Vietnamese troops are intentionally intruding into Thai territory more often and they are fighting with Thai troops for longer periods.

This surely must be intentional in line with certain hidden schemes.

Vietnam's starting of a major purge of the Khmer tripartite forces is understandable as its decision that it is necessary to destroy and eliminate once and for all the bases in Cambodia of the Khmer tripartite government with Sihanouk as its head and to snatch the seats from the Cambodian representatives in the UN that belong to the Khmer tripartite side to give to Ieng Samrin's Khmer in Phnom Penh Capital.

But would Vietnam be satisfied in just getting the seats of the Cambodian representatives in the UN?

The answer to this question must be sought from Russia, Vietnam's boss.

Expanding the base of Russia's air power in Vietnam and Cambodia is the answer.

Russia wants to expand its influence to cover the region near the southern part of China, its "reminder," which will restrain China from expanding.

That is Russian expansionism, using Vietnam to come into Laos and Cambodia and to approach Thailand using Vietnamese hands.

During this period, Vietnam has started to increase military pressures on Thailand by sending small troop forces to intrude at many points [in Thai territory] now and then, which causes more frequent clashes.

Simultaneously, Vietnam is pushing to create two or three pressure points with Thailand along the Thai-Lao border.

The border situation is rather sensitive; at the very least, the task of protecting [Thailand's] sovereignty along the Thai border must be worked at much more.

In order to cover the bets where Thai sovereignty is at stake, it is necessary to preserve the UN seat of the Khmer tripartite coalition headed by Prince Sihanouk and it is also necessary to protect the power base of the Khmer tripartite government troops to enable them to stay in Cambodian territory.

...Not to have it become a government in exile.

Therefore, ASEAN's decision to give military assistance to the Khmer tripartite coalition to enable it to continue fighting with Vietnam in Cambodia is the unavoidable solution for securing the status of the Khmer tripartite coalition in Cambodia.

It is a lease on life for the Khmer tripartite coalition.

So that the UN has sufficient time to solve the Cambodian problem, which requires an adequate amount of time.

At the very least, there should be a "peace front" set up in Cambodia.

Military assistance for the tripartite coalition does not mean that troops must be sent to fight in Cambodia as they were in the Indochinese War.

Rather, it is giving assistance with weapons and materiel and military technology.

The Khmer tripartite coalition still has enough troops and manpower to fight for their own homeland.

ASEAN's requests up until now apparently have not gotten any reply from the third countries--except China, which is already giving military assistance to the Khmer tripartite coalition.

But aid from China is rather limited. This makes the military image of the Khmer tripartite coalition appear tremendously inferior to Vietnam's...

...Because China has misjudged the ability of Vietnam or something, for some unknown reason.

But ASEAN is very disappointed with the United State, its ally which refuses to have anything to do with this matter, like a total stranger.

Because the United States is petrified by the Vietnam war or is having

fun with the civil war in South America or is preoccupied with inter-continental missiles in Europe or...is afraid of Russia or whatever reason, I do not know.

I guess that deep down the United States might want to associate with the leng Samrin Khmer in Phnom Penh rather than with the Khmer tripartite coalition that is having a hard time finding a shelter as the days go by.

Could it be that our ally is not sincere with us?

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CSO: 4207/156

THAILAND

16TH INFANTRY DIVISION PROFILED

Bangkok SENASAN in Thai Jan 85 pp 19, 20

[Text] The 16th Army Division has changed its name to the "16th Infantry Division," with the abbreviation "16th ID" and insignia "I.D. 16" in accordance with Army Order 753/1984, issued on 8 November 1984.

The 16th Infantry was established in order to increase the efficiency of the Army in accordance with the order of battle and Ministry of Defense policy that requires the military to develop troops by setting up reserves in different military regions and an additional common army reserve.

First, the army is testing setting up two reserve infantry forces by filling them with active duty officers and calling in a portion of the reserve troops to come for training in performing various infantry duties at various locations with a joint operations center in charge of the exercise and training units.

Results of the testing are considered to have been fairly successful so the Army commander-in-chief invited representatives of the main staff departments, units and other related technical personnel to join in a conference to review testing problems and objections. After that, they together considered setting up a reserve infantry commencing on 19 February 1980 until 23 March 1981. On 21 April 1981, Gen Prayut Charumanee, the army chief of staff, invited representatives of all involved government units to a conference to consider setting up a reserve infantry once more.

After that, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the Army commander-in-chief, was asked for approval, and he approved the regulations on 24 April 1981. Gen Serm Na Nakhon, the armed forces supreme commander, granted permission to set up [the reserve] on February 1981. Initially, four divisions were formed, the 11th, 12th, 15th and 16th divisions.

Establishment of the 16th Infantry

[The 16th Infantry] was established by [special] confidential Army order 102/81, dated 29 June 1981, Subject: Establishment of a planned military reserve unit staffed with active duty personnel in accordance with plan levels and called up reserve personnel to meet declared mobilization levels. Arms and materiel are to be mainly from wartime reserve warehouses and to be procured additionally as necessary. This reserve is then to be developed as a "standard military division."

Duties: In peacetime, it is to be the main unit in preparing, controlling, and administering the training and operating of reserve forces set up as delegated by the army. In wartime, it is to be the army's common reserve unit.

Division of duties: It is to be a combat force included in the army's troop count.

Capabilities: It can train reserves, which is to be done in two battalions, to be mobilized in case of emergency.

Station: At present, the 16th Infantry is temporarily stationed at Thanarat Army Base, Pramburi District, Parachuab Sirikhan Province. As for its future station, it is now requesting approval to move to a location on the bank across from Suan Sonaphadiphak Garden, Hua Hin District, Prachuab Sirikhan Province.

Communications: Tel 621-011, 022, 033, extension 472

16th Infantry commanders:

1. Maj Gen Denchai Boon-Ngam 1981-1984
2. Maj Gen Prachong Thiranet 1984-Current

12587

CSO: 4207/157

2 May 1985

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM OPENS 17 APRIL VICTORY MEETING

BK180620 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Opening speech by Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, at 17 April Phnom Penh meeting marking 10th anniversary of the Cambodian people's victory over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys--recorded]

[Text] April 17, 1975, was the date which decided the state of most shameful defeat suffered by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys in Cambodia. It was a marvellous event in the history of our nation's struggle, waged with firm unity, by striving to surmount all kinds of obstacles and difficulties, and in close cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and for the cause of liberating our beloved fatherland. The victory of 17 April 1975 was the earnest desire full of hope for a bright future of our Cambodian fatherland and people. But, that desire and hope of our fatherland and people then became extinct. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique--lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists--then usurped our people's revolutionary achievements and pushed the entire Cambodian society into an abyss of genocide. Millions of our people were barbarously massacred and our entire national society was turned upside down.

It is in this spirit that today we hold this grand meeting in order to seek a clearer understanding of the significance of the historic 17 April victory over the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, about the true traitorous nature of the Pol Pot clique--cheap lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and other international reactionaries who have nurtured perfidious maneuvers against our Cambodian revolution, and about the essential bond of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity which is the law of development of our revolution.

Now, I would like to invite Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin to make his speech.

CSO: 4212/63

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH MEDIA HAIL SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK101201 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Apr 85

["Roundup of Media Comments on the Fourth Partial Withdrawal of the Vietnam Volunteer Army"]

[Text] The weekly KAMPUCHEA reflected the profound political and military significance of the latest partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops. KAMPUCHEA wrote that this event took place at a time when the Cambodian people and their revolutionary armed forces have captured and controlled all the border areas adjacent to Thailand.

In its latest issue, the paper stressed in an editorial: This fourth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops clearly showed the great successes incessantly won by the Cambodian revolution, the stable and well maintained security situation in Cambodia, and the growth of the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces. This troop withdrawal further reflected the correct and good-will stand of the Cambodian and Vietnamese governments and peoples and, at the same time, completely belied all the senseless slanders of the enemies who wanted to smear the valuable and sincere assistance of the Vietnam volunteer army to the fraternal Cambodian people.

The paper quoted Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin: Nothing is more valuable than the close friendship with the Vietnamese people who, over the past 30 years, have three times come to the rescue of the Cambodian people in the struggle for national independence and in defending Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

KAMPUCHEA stressed in conclusion: All Cambodian people always treasure deep in their hearts the great sacrifices of the Vietnam volunteer army in its internationalist mission in the land of Angkor.

On the same occasion, the army newspaper stressed: While departing from Cambodia, the Vietnamese volunteer troops have left behind for the Cambodian combatants and people throughout the country countless memories and souvenirs. The newspaper went on: Before its departure, the Vietnam volunteer army made glorious sacrifices in assisting the Cambodian people to achieve great successes. The Vietnamese volunteer forces trained our armed forces in combat tactics and resolute spirit vis-a-vis the enemy.

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT stressed: We are always grateful to the Vietnamese people for volunteering to send their beloved children to carry out the internationalist mission in Cambodia for the cause of the Cambodian revolution and the common cause of the three Indochinese peoples.

The paper went on to say: The Cambodian army and people learn from and emulate the example of heroism, revolutionary truth, and internationalist ideal of the Vietnamese Army and are determined to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese people against the common enemy--the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Thai ultrarightist ruling circles, and the handful of bandit remnants and reactionary Cambodian traitors taking refuge in Thai territory. The newspaper asserted: All of us are determined to firmly protect the bonds of solidarity with the Vietnamese Army and people.

In its editorial, the daily PHNOM PENH wrote: Like the past three withdrawals, the latest partial troop withdrawal has clearly reflected the immense assistance of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms in the Cambodian people's national defense and reconstruction efforts, a most valuable and effective assistance permeated with internationalism. The population of Phnom Penh city feels deeply saddened by the home-bound departure of the Vietnamese volunteer troops to whom it is deeply grateful. The newspaper PHNOM PENH stressed: When they are here they are the beloved of the people; when they depart the people miss them.

As for the Voice of the Cambodian People Radio, it said in an editorial that the fact that the Vietnam volunteer army has fulfilled its internationalist mission in Cambodia is an immensely significant event. Because of this lofty sacrifice, not only has the Vietnam volunteer army helped to free the Cambodian people from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, but has also assisted them in their revival. The radio went on to say: The fourth repatriation of the Vietnam volunteer army emphasized the firm advance of the Cambodian revolution on the path toward progress. The Cambodian people have enjoyed the assistance and support of friendly socialist countries, including Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, and are realizing one victory after another in frustrating all perfidious maneuvers of the enemy and in rebuilding Cambodia into a developed country advancing toward socialism.

CSO: 4212/61

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH REPORTS ACTIVITIES AGAINST 'BANDITS'

BK120728 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Apr 85

[From the "Past Week's Salient Events" program]

[Text] In March, our revolutionary armed forces, in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, launched successive operations to sweep up bandits and put thousands of them out of action; 221 others were taken prisoner from the battlefields. We seized thousands of assorted weapons, over 25 metric tons of ammunition, 20 field radios, 9 trucks, a generator, 3 motorcycles, 7,000 meters of telephone wire, 30 metric tons of food supplies, and a large quantity of war materiel and documents. In particular, we persuaded 245 enemy soldiers to return to the fold. Our mass movements managed to uncover 23 enemy agents.

Between 1 and 27 March, Pol Pot soldiers who escaped death were dispersed from their major positions and were hiding in jungles in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. However, they were swept up during operations launched by our revolutionary armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army. We killed 87 bandits on the spot; wounded another 41; seized an assortment of 24 weapons and some war materiel. During the same period, we also persuaded 45 misled persons to return to the revolution.

In the Kouk Mon sector, on 29 March, a group of bandits crossed over the border but they were intercepted by a small force of the "C" brigade [Kang Pol]. An enemy soldier was killed and another taken prisoner. We also seized two weapons and some materiel. A day later, five enemy soldiers awakened and returned to join the revolution bringing with them five weapons. On the same day in Baray and Kompong Svay Districts in Kompong Thom Province, our revolutionary armed forces cooperated with the local state authorities in sending people out to persuade seven enemy soldiers from the Pol Pot and Sereika ranks to return to the revolution and their families, bringing with them their weapons. Currently, these people are being taken care of by the state authorities.

CSO: 4212/63

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

DEFENSE MINISTER'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO KPRAF

BK141150 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Apr 85

[New Year message from Defense Minister Bou THang to KPRAF combatants]

[Text] Beloved cadres and combatants of the two categories of armed forces: Today, in a joyous atmosphere, our armed forces, along with our compatriots all over the country, are welcoming the national traditional New Year of the Ox 2529 Buddhist Era--13 April 1985.

On behalf of the National Defense Ministry and in my own name, we would like to wish all comrades cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces New Year, new victory; new year; new health; and new year with great and new victories. The old year left us with profound pride for the entire people and army for the great and all-round successes scored by our people and army. Our cadres and combatants have most appropriately contributed their shares.

Beloved comrades cadres and combatants, during the 1984-1985 dry season, in the course of carrying out national defense and construction duties in accordance with the circulars of the Political Bureau, the party Central Committee, and the central military command, our army and people closely cooperated with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in successive battles and scored the greatest victories. This has created advantageous conditions for fighting the enemies along the border to check every enemy infiltration, grasp and thwart every enemy attack, firmly defend positions along the border, defend the country's territorial integrity, cooperate well in mass agitation work and the movement to persuade misled persons, build and strengthen local state authorities to ensure security and social order, and create stable and favorable conditions for the people to carry out production work and build their happy life in the new regime. Furthermore, this year our army and people have closely cooperated with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to build a large part of the network to defend the border.

This great victory is the pride of our armed forces and clearly testifies to the development and progress in every field of our cadres and combatants. On behalf of the National Defense Ministry and in my own name I would like to express great admiration for all cadres and combatants for tirelessly striving to temper themselves, braving all kinds of difficulties, and raising their sense

of responsibility along with a strong determination to achieve all tasks assigned by the party and people. I would like to wish all beloved cadres and combatants--inside the country, in training, and on mission abroad--good health and new victories to firmly advance the revolutionary cause. At the same time, I would like to convey wishes to your families and relatives, disabled and wounded combatants, and families of dead combatants. May the new year bring new victories and good health to expand the good traditions and actively contribute to the cause of defending and building our beloved fatherland.

On the same occasion, I would also like wholeheartedly to convey to the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and experts, who are carrying out internationalist duties in Cambodia, in particular to those wounded, disabled, and sick, my good sentiments and new successes for the new year.

Beloved comrades, the all-round success of the past reflect new possibilities and new experiences for us to win victories in the coming years. During this new year, we pledge to win greater victories in smashing every enemy maneuver and defending every revolutionary gain. Cadres and combatants should strive to further heighten their sense of mastership and responsibility to score victories, continue with the entire people to implement the tasks of defending the border and sweeping up enemies inside the country, and always increase and strengthen solidarity and mutual love and closely bind themselves with militant solidarity with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army.

Once again, I would like to express my conviction on the sense of responsibility of all the comrades to achieve every task assigned by the party and people. Happy New Year and new victories!

CSO: 4212/61

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

GUIDELINE ON OBSERVING TRADITIONAL NEW YEAR

BK071025 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[3 April "Guideline" of the KPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission]

[Text] This year, the Cambodian people will celebrate the traditional New Year at a time when our Cambodian revolution has made great achievements in all fields, particularly the massive victories scored on the battlefields in the northwestern frontier.

On this occasion aside from organizing joyous entertainment, it is imperative to vigorously propagate our victories so as to enhance our profound gratitude toward the Cambodian and Vietnamese cadres and combatants who are fighting [words indistinct], thus creating favorable conditions for our people to have a good time during the celebrations of our traditional New Year; heighten vigilance and be ready to frustrate all subversive maneuvers and schemes of the enemies; and carry out well all the immediate tasks, particularly in searching out and smashing enemies implanted among our people and in persuading misled persons to return to the fold.

The Central Propaganda and Education Commission would like to issue a number of instructions as follows:

I. The objective of the traditional New Year celebration is to make this celebration joyous, [words indistinct], lively, thrifty, [words indistinct] with security thoroughly ensured.

II. Forms of celebration:

1. All sectors at all levels must organize folk entertainments, artistic activities of mass, local cultural characteristics, and get-togethers and talks which focus on our dry-season victories and policy toward misled persons. Avoid long entertainment which will drag on until night time. Prevent gambling and unhealthy games.

2. The armed forces and security forces at all levels in all localities must coordinate closely and take measures to ensure absolute security at factories, enterprises, schools, hospitals, warehouses, units, ministries, offices, bases, monasteries, and entertainment at public places.

3. All localities, sectors, and levels must visit families of fallen heroes, wounded, or hospitalized combatants, families of those who did good deeds for the revolution, units of the Cambodian and Vietnamese forces carrying out national defense tasks in each locality; and send greetings messages to the Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants as well as those workers who are taking part in the national defense labor in [words indistinct] along the Cambodian-Thai border.

4. Front committees in all localities must explain to monks and clergymen about the current revolutionary situation, particularly the policy toward misled persons and the immediate tasks of the Cambodian revolution so that they can help persuade the masses to take part in all revolutionary tasks.

5. The trade sector must map out plans for effective distribution of goods and food to cadres, personnel, workers, the armed forces, and the masses, particularly the families of combatants, families of the fallen, disabled, and wounded combatants, and those families facing difficulties with regard to the needs of life.

6. All levels, sectors, and localities must persuade the masses to join the clean-up campaign and set up banners with proper slogans from 8 to 17 April 1985 as a sign of celebrating our traditional New Year and the 10th anniversary of our people's victory over the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys--17 April 1975-17 April 1985.

7. Radio, television, the press, and CSPK must organize programs in accordance with the significant points and requirements mentioned above from 10 to 17 April.

The Central Propaganda and Education Commission hopes that all ministries and offices at the central level and the provinces and cities will successfully organize the celebration in accordance with this guideline and will send their respective reports to the Central Propaganda and Education Commission before 30 April for the latter to sum up results and submit them to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Slogans: In addition to those slogans being used during the current repatriation of a part of the Vietnamese Army volunteers and the anniversary of the 17 April 1975 victory, add the following:

New Year, new tasks, new strength, new victories!

Phnom Penh, 3 April 1985

CSO: 4212/61

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

STATION EDITORIAL MARKS TRADITIONAL NEW YEAR

BK130232 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Station editorial: "Highly Enhance Revolutionary Vigilance on the Occasion of Our Traditional New Year"]

[Text] Our "Chaul Chhnam Thmei" day [Cambodian traditional New Year], which is one of our nation's major festivals this year--the Year of the Ox--will begin at 0715 on 13 April of the Buddhist era 2529. We will be celebrating this traditional New Year with great pride over the all-round victories we have scored so far, especially the recent, big, military victories scored by our people and armed forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers. We pledge to enhance our revolutionary vigilance highly to be ready to smash all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy, thus ensuring security during the joyous celebrations of our traditional New Year.

This coming New Year marks the 7th year that our nation and people have been reborn, have enjoyed rights and freedoms, and have seen the light of happiness after suffering miserably in the hell on earth full of blood and tears for 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days under the iron yoke of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique--cheap lackeys of the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists.

This New Year is a magnificent, blissful, and most precious year because the passing year has brought us many great victories, particularly those scored in the 1984-85 dry season in our operations to sweep up the hideouts of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border. These are very big victories compared to those won during the past more than 6 years because they caused a serious political and military debacle to the enemies and brought about many factors contributing to the progress of our revolution. Some remarkable factors of progress are our Revolutionary Armed Forces' gradual gaining of mastery in attacking and sweeping the hideouts of the enemies, their firm footings along the western frontier of our fatherland, and the firm spirit of our regional and militia forces in the struggle to defend their localities. At the same time, the movement to disseminate our party's policy toward misled persons has become an enormous movement of the masses. A large number of our people have participated in the national defense labor movement--a new plan of our party and state--thus effectively contributing to our dry-season victories.

The feats of arms by our people and armed forces in the year of the Rat [Buddhist Era 2528] will be a large amount of capital for our New Year. The victories, which are factors in the advance of our armed forces and people, constitute a new step in the advance of our Cambodian revolution, which is evolving correctly in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist line, as the great Lenin said: A nation can firmly defend itself if it has forces for self-defense.

These big victories are of great and profound significance. Our people and the world are very happy with and welcome these victories. However, our enemies--the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists and U.S. imperialists, who are the masters of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits--are very angry at our victories. They have resorted to all sorts of perfidious maneuvers in an attempt to sabotage the new step in the advance of our revolution and people, thus redeeming their most shameful and bitter defeats. In the face of the new perfidious maneuvers of the enemies, all provinces and municipalities must highly enhance their revolutionary vigilance with regard to the defense of their localities, units, villages, and communes during the coming New Year's Day in particular. The enemies have many perfidious maneuvers to use against us. They usually seek opportunities to cause chaos or disturb our people while they are enjoying themselves. For this reason, it is imperative to arrange measures for thorough patrols and checks. With a high sense of responsibility, each and every person must implement the principles of three do's and one don't; fight and be ready to fight against all perfidious maneuvers, espionage, and psychological warfare activities of the enemies; firmly defend localities, units, villages, communes, public places, ministries, offices, factories, enterprises, roads, bridges, warehouses, schools, and hospitals; and make every effort to ensure security and public order and prevent the enemies from launching any activities to destroy our revolutionary gains and the people's entertainments.

During the New Year Festival, we must carry out a simple, thrifty celebration by organizing folk songs and folk dances according to the traditions of each locality, creating favorable conditions for our people to enjoy themselves, and preventing gambling and any other vicious activity counter to our revolution and national traditions. At the same time, all must consolidate a spirit of love and respect for each other, mutual assistance, internal unity, and internal solidarity. It is particularly imperative to strengthen vigorously and to expand our bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

While enjoying this celebration and heightening our revolutionary vigilance on this glorious New Year's Day, our people and our KPRAF units throughout the country will always be ready to carry out all revolutionary tasks in all fields, particularly the defense of all localities and the agricultural production in accordance with the targets set by our party and state for this New Year.

New Year, the Year of the Ox, the Buddhist era 2529, will bring new strength and new victories, thus contributing to advancing the party's three revolutionary movements toward achieving greater victories required by the party and state.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH EDITORIAL MARKS TRADITIONAL NEW YEAR

BK140921 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Station editorial: "New Year, New Victory"]

[Text] All Cambodian people are warmly welcoming with great joy our traditional New Year, the Year of the Ox of the Buddhist Era 2529, which has just arrived. We are celebrating this new year festival with great pride over the great revolutionary achievements that we scored in all fields.

The old year has passed, leaving us brilliant victories. The achievements we scored in 1984 in military, economic, and social fields have caused great joy among peace- and justice-loving people around the world. The enemies have also admitted these achievements of our revolution. The policy of our glorious KPRP has been grasped among the masses and become a powerful energy in our three revolutionary movements.

During the 1984-85 dry season, our very vigilant armed forces and people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched offensives to sweep up and smash the last lairs of the Pol Pot bandits and the Son Sann-Sihanouk reactionary groups along the Cambodian-Thai border. During these operations, we destroyed eight camps of the Pol Pot clique, seven camps of the Son Sann group, and one camp of the Sihanouk group. We put about 12,000 of our enemies out of action; seized thousands of assorted weapons, thousands of metric tons of food; and destroyed many enemy warehouses and barracks. These are our greatest victories following Liberation Day on 7 January 1979. In addition to these victories, our people throughout the country have enthusiastically and actively taken part in national defense work. The movements to attack the enemies and persuade misled persons to return to the fold have also been promoted vigorously. The result of these efforts tripled that of 1983. Our armed forces have been strengthened and developed with each passing day, in terms of quantity, combat efficiency, and combat readiness. They have gradually gained mastery in ensuring security and public order, thus enabling another part of the Vietnamese Army volunteers to be withdrawn recently. We have also scored remarkable successes in other fields, such as production, communications, transport, postal service, education, public health, and culture, which clearly reflect our steady advance. In agricultural production, although we faced prolonged drought, we still managed to serve the people's needs. In this year's dry season, some regions, such as Takeo, Kandal, and Prey Veng Provinces, have

increased their capabilities in transplanting rice crops to an unprecedentedly high extent. Moreover, our peasants have realized the need to increase crop output through the implementation of intensive cropping and have enthusiastically joined the solidarity production groups. The PRK's prestige in the international arena has been upheld gradually.

World public opinion has welcomed and supported our people's just struggle and the three Indochinese countries' good-will peace proposals repeatedly put forward for the purpose of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, especially the constructive proposals of the 10th conference held in Ho Chi Minh City by the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers. As mentioned in the New Year greetings by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of state. In the past year our country's revolution firmly advanced further and recorded great victories in all fields.

Although it is true that our victories are immense, we must not be complacent or careless, because our struggle against the enemies is still tense and must go on for a long time. The Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, Thai ultrarightist circles, and the traitorous Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk reactionaries have not abandoned their ambition and perfidious schemes aimed particularly at undermining Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity. However, under the proper leadership of glorious KPRP, we will certainly score new and greater victories in this new year. At a time when our revolution is advancing steadily, we must heighten our revolutionary vigilance, fight, and be ready to fight, particularly on this new year festival, so as to smash all activities and psychological maneuvers of the enemies. We must vigorously stimulate the movement to fight the enemies hiding in our country, actively join in the national defense work and the movement to persuade misled persons to return to the fold, and strive to build genuine revolutionary forces and firm villages and communes. At the same time, we must strive to successfully carry out all the major policies adopted at the conference of party cadres and do our best to successfully realize the 1985 economic and social tasks.

On this New Year Festival, we would like to send our best regards and most profound gratitude to our cadres and combatants and the Vietnamese Army volunteers who are standing firmly to defend our frontier.

New year, new tasks, new strength, and new victory! We pledge to hold aloft the banners of patriotism and internationalist solidarity and particularly to strengthen the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant alliance and consolidate our solidarity with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and progressive people of the world for the defense and construction of our Cambodian fatherland, making it strong and prosperous.

CSO: 4212/61

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

RADIO REVIEWS PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURAL FIELD

BK160622 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Station "article": "Progress in Agricultural Field During the Past 6 Years Since Liberation"]

[Text] After liberating itself from the dictatorial regime of the traitorous and genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which destroyed all national heritages and establishments during its rule which lasted for 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days, the young PRK had to shoulder a heavy burden of restoring everything and has succeeded in rebuilding the country in all fields.

As in all other fields, agriculture has been rebuilt in a difficult situation through the use of ordinary means coupled with the valuable support and assistance, moral and material, from various fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam and the Soviet Union. At present, we have made satisfactory achievements in the national reconstruction tasks.

As genuine masters of the rice fields and the destiny of the country, the solidarity production groups--totaling over 100,000 groups--have expanded and improved their crop lands and gradually increased the quantity and quality of their rice.

In 1984, the acreage for planting rice was double that in 1979. Aside from rice, the production groups have paid attention to growing subsidiary food crops and industrial crops on hundreds of thousands of hectares, including various large plantations growing coconut, pepper, cotton, and tea. Concerning animal husbandry, our people have emulated in increasing the numbers of draft animals and domesticated animals for meat by applying modern scientific techniques in raising animals and using herbal as well as modern medicines in curing animals. In the past 6 months, we have a total of over 1.3 million oxen--over 600,000 head more than in 1979--over 500,000 buffalo--over 100,000 more than in 1979--over 1 million hogs--over (? 900,000) more than in 1979--and over 5.9 million fowls--over 4.7 million more than in 1979. In fishery, our people have paid attention to fishing and preserving maritime resources--one of our country's precious natural resources. So far, the solidarity fishing groups have caught over 62,000 metric tons of fresh water and sea water fish. This is over 42,000 metric tons more than the amount caught in

1980. They have turned these fish into dried and smoked fish, fermented fish, preserved fish, a fish sauce for consumption during the spawning season and the busy transplanting time. Aside from catching fish in the seas, rivers, streams, and ponds, the fishing groups have paid attention to rearing and crossbreeding good species of fishes for serving the people's needs. In 1984, they reared over 1,600 metric tons of all kinds of fishes. This is 50 metric tons above plan.

Trees are also a most precious natural resource which [words indistinct] and export. Thus, our people have actively helped in taking care of and replanting trees. Svay Rieng Province is most outstanding in afforestation work. Meanwhile Kompong Thom and Stung Treng Provinces are good in taking care of forests. During the past 6 years, particularly in 1984, our forestry service produced over 73,000 cubic meters of logs, over 23,000 cubic meters of sawn wood, and over 164,000 bundles of firewood, 23,000 metric tons of charcoal, over 914,000 sticks of bamboo; planted over 437,000 small plants; and exported over 15,000 cubic meters of wood products--over 4 metric tons above plan.

Irrigation work: Water is a source of growth for crops. Water is particularly needed during dry season, the arrangement of irrigation networks is a major task which can be successfully carried out only with the cooperation of the Agriculture Ministry, provincial and district authorities, and people whose occupations need water. In this field, our people have paid attention to repairing and improving various important irrigation networks in accordance with scientific methods, such as the Baray and Prek Rumdeng dikes in Kompong Cham Province, the electric waterpumping station at (Prek Samraong) in Kandal Province, and the networks of ditches and watergates in Kandieng District of Pursat Province. They have also built various other pumping stations in Takeo and Kompong Cham Provinces and Phnom Penh.

Agricultural mechanization: The emulation drive for the mechanization of rubber plantation work is being carried out seethingly. Rubber is also a precious natural resource for export in order to gain currency for use in building our economy. Our people at all the rubber plantation sites have strived to restore this field of work and scored satisfactory achievements. In 1984, our workers extracted latex [words indistinct] and produced 13,500 metric tons of dried rubber. The masses are being stimulated to join in the drive to gradually turn from backward agricultural practices to a modern agriculture characterized by scientific techniques which will ensure the rapid development of agricultural production.

The successes during the past 6 years in agriculture are of great significance, compared to the volume of destruction caused by the traitorous and genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. These successes are made possible thanks to the correct leadership of our KPRP and to the fact that our people and peasants, who have united as one in the solidarity production groups and have heightened spirits of patriotism and internationalist solidarity, have made every effort to surmount all obstacles. This success is also attributable to the wholehearted assistance given us by the party, government, army, and fraternal people of Vietnam as well as the cooperation

given us by Laos, the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and all friends near and far throughout the world.

Encouraged by this success, our peasants pledge to actively take part in the agricultural production drive, strive to experiment with various good experience, strive to increase planting seasons, and implement the intensive cropping techniques so as to turn our backward agriculture into a modern one with scientific techniques.

CSO: 4212/63

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 1-7 April

BK080807 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok bureau carry the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 1-7 April:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 1 April reports that peasants of Kien Svay District have transplanted over 2,300 hectares of dry season rice, including over 2,200 hectares of IR-36 variety, and over 1,700 ha of intensive rice. At 0430 GMT on 6 April, the radio says that during the 1st quarter of this year, peasants in the province transplanted over 24,000 hectares of dry season rice, including 13,000 ha of intensive rice.

Kampot Province: At 0430 GMT on 1 April, Phnom Penh radio says that peasants in the province had planted over 800 hectares of rice of various types by early March. At 1100 GMT on 3 April, the radio says that peasants in Kampot District had transplanted 362 hectares of rice and collected 450 metric tons of organic fertilizer by 20 March.

Kompong Cham Province: According to Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 3 April, peasants in this province had sold over 4,800 metric tons of paddy, over 2,000 metric tons of soya, and 1,000 metric tons of black beans to the state by March.

Kompong Chhnangv Province: At 1300 GMT on 1 April, Phnom Penh radio reports that by early March the people in this province had caught over 2,2000 metric tons of fish.

Kompong Speu Province: At 0430 GMT on 3 April, the radio notes that the trade service of Phnum Sruoch District had bought almost 400 metric tons of rice from the peasants by early March.

Prey Veng Province: At 0430 GMT on April [as received], Phnom Penh radio says that fishermen in the province caught more than 900 metric tons of fish in the past fishing season. According to the radio at 0430 GMT on 2 April, by mid-March, peasants in the province had transplanted more than 21,500 hectares of rice, or 67 percent of the plan, including 2,700 hectares of intensive rice. SPK in French at 0541 GMT on 2 April says that fishermen of the province had caught 1,700 metric tons of fish, or 86 percent of the plan, by mid-March. In another report at 1137 GMT on 7 April, SPK in French notes that the tractor

operators of the Agriculture Ministry have so far plowed 30 percent of the 15,700 hectares of land set for this rainy season's crops in the province, and adds that the districts of Kampong Trabek, Kanhchriech, and Kamchay Mea have transplanted rice on 4,500 hectares.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 3 April reports that the veterinary service of Prey Kabbas District had vaccinated over 750 oxen against epizootic diseases by early March. At 0430 GMT on 4 April, Phnom Penh radio notes that peasants of Prey Kabbas District have planted over 2,600 hectares of flood-receding rice and dry season rice of the planned 2,930 hectares. By mid-March, they had harvested 755 hectares of this type of rice and had reaped 160 hectares of mung beans. According to Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 7 April, peasants of Kaoh Andet District have transplanted nearly 1,000 hectares of rice during this current dry season.

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2 May 1985

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-14 APRIL

BK150700 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 8-14 April:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 13 April reports that by the end of March fishermen throughout the country had caught 32,600 metric tons of river fish or 54 percent of the plan. Meanwhile, they netted 1,100 metric tons of sea products, including 200 metric tons of crabs and 120 metric tons of shrimps. Leading was the province of Kandal with 9,200 metric tons, SPK notes. It was followed by Phnom Penh 6,100 metric tons, Kompong Cham 4,000 metric tons, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey 3,100 metric tons, Kompong Chhnang 3,000 metric tons, and Prey Veng 1,700 metric tons. SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 13 April notes that the Ministry of Agriculture has sent skilled workers and hundreds of tractors to the provinces to help the peasants in preparing land for the coming monsoon season. By the end of March, SPK adds, they plowed 12,650 hectares or a two-fold increase over the same period last year. Two hundred tractors in Battambang Province plowed over 4,000 hectares of ricefields. Meanwhile, Takeo fulfilled the target by plowing 3,730 hectares and Prey Veng topped the plan by 200 hectares at 3,500 hectares. The ministry has also supplied the peasants throughout the country with 4,900 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 42,000 liters of insecticide, 1,800 liters of rat-killer, and 96 insecticide sprayers.

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1107 GMT on 14 April reports that peasants in the province last year reclaimed 2,100 hectares of land. In the same period fishermen caught 7,700 metric tons of fish or 68 percent more than in 1983.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh domestic service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 8 April reports that the people had sold 4,800 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state by mid-March.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The national radio in its 12 April 0430 GMT cast reports that so far the local population has bred 74,446 oxen and buffalo of which 47,505 head can be used for tilling land, 31,073 hogs, and 208,831 fowls.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1107 GMT on 14 April notes that by mid-March peasants at Peareang District had put 2,240 hectares under rice for the dry season cropping while harvesting other 500 hectares with an output of 2 metric tons per hectare. Moreover, the peasants put 190 hectares under subsidiary food crops. Last monsoon, they cultivated 14,810 hectares of rice and other crops and sold the state 100 metric tons of surplus rice.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 8 April reports that peasants of the province had sold 4,300 metric tons of surplus paddy or 43 percent of the plan to the state by the end of March. The national radio in its 14 April 1300 GMT cast also notes that the peasants had retilled more than 4,000 hectares of land out of the 15,000 hectares targetted for the broadcast rice by 20 March.

CSO: 4212/63

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH MAYOR RECEIVES POLISH VISITOR 8 APRIL

BK090655 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 April at the municipal Guest House, Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee, held talks with Comrade Marian Wozniak, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee, and head of the delegation representing the Polish United Workers' Party, in a most cordial atmosphere.

Comrade Keo Chanda discussed the great destruction during the 3 years 8 months and 20 days of the Pol Pot genocidal regime, lackey of the Chinese expansionists. The comrade also described the development in Phnom Penh following the 7 January 1979 Liberation Day in the fields of both defense and construction, in particular the daily life and handicraft activities to serve the people's needs. The comrade went on to say that this progress was due to the contribution of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, including friendly Poland.

In reply, Comrade Marian Wozniak, head of the delegation, highly appreciated the development of Phnom Penh and strongly denounced the Pol Pot clique and the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. The comrade fully supported the Cambodian people's struggle.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE--In 1984-85 dry season offensives, KPRAF and Vietnamese Army volunteers in the northeastern region destroyed 4 major enemy positions and killed or wounded almost 1,800 enemies. They also seized 4,000 assorted weapons and 400 metric tons of ammunition, food supplies, and war materiel. More than 10,300 people of all nationalities in the northeastern region have joined in the national defense and construction tasks. Concerning the construction work, the KPRAF, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in the northeastern region, repaired and built 240 km of road, 4 bridges, 14 warehouses, 24 infirmaries, and 27 houses. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4212/61

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INFANTRY OFFICER'S SCHOOL MARKS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

BK151546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Statement by Major General (Luu Ba Sao), director of Infantry Officer's School No 1 marking its 4th founding anniversary--recorded; date not given]

[Summary] [Begin recording] "The Tran Quoc Tuan Infantry Officer's School was established according to the northern military conference's decision on 15 April 1945 at Tan Trao village, Xuan Duong District, Ha Tuyen Province. It was first named the Anti-Japanese Political Military School and subsequently was changed in line with various revolutionary stages to the Vietnam Political Military School, the Tran Quoc Tuan Infantry Officer's School, and the Infantry Officer's School No 1."

Over the past 40 years the school has produced tens of thousands of officers, thereby contributing significantly to building the three armed branches of the invincible VPA. It is the first school in Vietnam that has produced thousands of military instructors for various organizations, institutes, military schools, regions, and corps. The school has positively contributed to building and developing various tactical models and training programs and drafting various army rules and regulations for the armed forces and military school system.

"Over the past 40 years, the Tran Quoc Tuan Infantry Officer's School has consistently contributed appropriately to carrying out international obligations. Many officers, instructors, and graduates have participated in the Vietnam army volunteer troops in Laos and Cambodia. With the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, these comrades have shared weal and woe with the peoples and armies of the two fraternal countries. They have worked and bravely combated shoulder to shoulder, thereby contributing to the cause of liberation and protection of the revolutionary achievements of these two fraternal countries."

The contingent of officers and instructors produced by the school have worked enthusiastically and fought bravely, contributing actively to the cause of building the powerful armed forces and defeating the enemies. Thousands of comrades have sacrificed their lives for the revolutionary cause and tens of thousands of graduates have become middle and high-level

officers of our party, state organizations, and the armed forces. The school's achievements stem from the party's clear-sighted leadership, President Ho Chi Minh's close attention and valuable guidance, and the National Defense Ministry's close supervision. Esteemed President Ho Chi Minh on nine occasions visited the school and many times accorded his commendation letters. This is the great driving force for the school to advance further.

"International assistance provided by the armed forces of fraternal countries in various aspects are important factors helping the school to fulfill all tasks and to gradually advance to standardization and modernization."

During the past 40 years many groups of officers, instructors, and graduates have contributed their efforts in producing cadres for the party and upholding the school's traditional banner awarded by President Ho Chi Minh. Adhering to the president's teaching, the school has established the very fine tradition of strictly carrying out the revolutionary and military tasks, training and forging more military officers, and meeting all requirements for building and strengthening the armed forces.

"Taking pride in and encouraged by the glorious tradition, all members of our school are striving to surge forward to build the Tran Quoc Tuan Infantry Officer's School into the revolutionary, standardized, and modernized school. The school that sets good examples in observing army discipline and satisfactorily carries out tasks in producing commanding officers with capable military skills, thereby contributing, together with the entire party, people, and the armed forces, to fulfilling the tasks of triumphantly building and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland." [end recording]

CSO: 4209/326

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VAN TIEN DUNG ARTICLE ON BUON ME THUOT BATTLE

BK121309 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Mar 85 pp 1,4

[Article by Senior General Van Tien Dung: "The Buon Me Thuot Victory"]

[Text] Exactly 10 years ago, on 10 March 1975, our people's armed forces, together with the central highlands tribesmen staged an offensive and uprising to liberate Buon Me Thuot city, a major provincial capital of the puppet administration and an important rear base for the puppet army in the central highlands theater.

After more than 30 hours of continuous fighting, we seized control of the city. Thereafter, we foiled the enemy's counterattacks, wiped out the network of perimeter posts and forts, and completely liberated Dac Lac Province.

This was a major battle fought by various main force military corps [Binh Doan], in close coordination with the local armed forces, to liberate and achieve mastery over a city located in a vital area of a strategic region. It provided an opportunity to execute our party Central Committee Political Bureau's strategic decision to smash the puppet army, topple the puppet administration, liberate the south, and unify the homeland, thereby realizing great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament.

"The Buon Me Thuot exploit will go down in our nation's history as a magnificent epic opening the great general offensive and the uprising that led the anti-U.S. resistance cause for national salvation to total victory." (Footnote: Le Duan's speech at Buon Me Thuot on 11 April 1979)

This was a strategically significant assault that drove the enemy into a passive position, disordered his forces, and triggered the irresistible chain reaction of his collapse.

Early in 1975, the party Central Committee Political Bureau had promptly and correctly evaluated the balance of forces between us and the enemy, clearly pointed out the historic opportunity, and made the strategic decision to completely defeat the U.S. imperialist war of aggression by staging a general offensive and uprising to totally liberate the south.

To carry out this strategic decision, we advocated creating interconnected positions throughout the southern theater, closing in on Saigon and other cities, and stepping up the struggle in various fields in all three strategic regions.

The main question concerned the selection of an opening battlefield for our strategic offensive.

At that time, in the south, the enemy had deployed the bulk of his forces at "both ends of his territory" -- that is, in Tri Thien [Guang Tri and Thua Thien provinces], a theater where he had to face the socialist north constantly and directly, and in eastern Nam Bo, where a defensive line had been set up to protect Saigon. The central highlands, stretching close to the western border, lay in the middle of the enemy's strategic defensive system. With this vast highland area under our control, we would be able to cut up and almost completely dominate these two southern theaters and create an extremely mobile springboard highly favorable to the development of our offensive east toward the central coastal area, south toward Saigon, the enemy's nerve center, and toward the Mekong river delta. For decades, the enemy had made every effort to build and consolidate the central highlands as a key strategic area of the southern theater as well as of all Indochina. However, through decades of utterly arduous and extremely courageous fighting, the people of different nationalities and the armed forces of the central highlands -- under the leadership of various party committee echelons -- had successively frustrated many insidious enemy schemes. The central highlands, for many years a revolutionary base during both the wars of resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and an area ready to give everything for the revolution's victory, had become a well-prepared battlefield for us. The central highlands offered many favorable conditions for the development of our main force corps for attacks against the enemy. It was a theater with relatively strong links to the socialist north, the great rear area from which it received assistance through the strategic Ho Chi Minh trail, and one that lay next to the vast liberated zones of the Lao and Cambodian revolutions. The enemy's order of battle in the central highlands showed that his forces' capability of aiding one another was limited and that they could easily be isolated if we completely encircled and cut them off from one another.

Our party Central Committee Political Bureau selected the central highlands theater as the curtain-raiser for the strategic offensive and Buon Me Thuot as the target of the opening battle. At a January 1975 meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, Comrade Le Duan concluded: "We agree to launch the offensive this year, beginning with attacks on the central highlands. These attacks should fan out from Buon Me Thuot and Tuy Hoa. ITY zone 5, we must liberate all areas from Binh Dinh northward, and in Tri Thien we must gain control of all areas from Hue to Danang. Such a great victory will drastically change the balance of forces."

This decision was a scientific one. [Several words indistinct] advantages and weaknesses, accurately assessed our position and strength, and promptly discerned the situation that emerged on the battlefield by

firmly adhering to the laws of revolutionary war in Vietnam.

In the art of leading a fight at a crucial time in the final stage, the opening attack of a military campaign intended to make a big leap forward does not necessarily have to follow an orderly process, going from small to large attacks, from outer defense lines to the inner. Instead, it must be a daring, decisive, and crushing blow with a great element of surprise. The blow must be aimed at the most important but weakest points in the enemy's battle formation so as to make him collapse quickly.

Buon Me Thout, a political and economic center in the central highlands, was considered by the enemy to be "the capital city" of a highland region inhabited by people of many nationalities and an important rear base. Buon Me Thuot held a special strategic positions. It was the junction of major communications axes in the southern part of the central highlands near the eastern Nam Bo battlefield and Saigon. The fall of this key strategic stronghold would not only shake and break the enemy's defense system in the central highlands, but also directly threaten Saigon and create a dramatic change on the South Vietnam battlefield, thus enabling us to vigorously develop our strategic offensive.

At the meeting, the party Central Committee Political Bureau selected Buon Me Thuot as the target of the offensive's opening battle. Comrade Truong Chinh said: "We must deal a crushing blow, as we did at Dien Bien Phu. With a few blows like that, we can make the enemy collapse. We must firmly take the initiative in attacking places where the enemy will be forced to resist. And as he resists, he will fall into our trap."

In attacking Buon Me Thuot, we applied and developed to a higher degree and on a larger scale the combat method used in the war of resistance against the French colonialists. Our main forces, in close coordination with the local armed forces and guerrillas, secretly infiltrated from distant bases through the enemy's defense line to make swift, surprise attacks right on the enemy's nerve centers in the city, after which they fanned out to strike the enemy's outer positions. This method is typical of a highly developed people's war. The battle involved seasoned main forces, backed by local armed forces, well-trained special forces, and broad and firm popular bases located right in the enemy-held areas.

In this strategic offensive, a series of problems relating to military techniques were solved satisfactorily. They included mastery of timing and placement in war: seizing the right opportunity, choosing the right direction and targets for attack, close coordination of combat forces, clever combination of armed forces and factors to create a great aggregate strength, imaginative methods of attack, holding the initiative and flexibly handling all eventualities. All that resulted in high combat efficiency on the battlefield and substantial successes of strategic significance in the campaign. The strategic decision of our party Central Committee Political Bureau, crystallized by the most advanced thinking of a revolutionary and scientific intellectual collective, gave light to our activities at a decisive juncture.

The situation of war in late 1974 and early 1975 was very complicated. Although weakened, the enemy still had many forces and it continued to react frenziedly. The United States again poured weapons, ammunition, and dollars into the puppet troops. Their "pacification" plan caused more crimes. They continued to implement their plan of "overwhelming the territory." The duel of strength between us and the enemy took place fiercely. Many of our new problems in the advance toward large-scale operations had not been overcome; many problems had no ready solutions. Faced with this situation, the strategic resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau made everybody correctly see the situation and believe in the final victory. This was the most effective weapon to profoundly imbue each person with the party, political, and ideological tasks, and to create unity of mind and action among all the party members, people, and troops, making the whole country of one mind and all the people of one will.

In combat, nothing is more precious than unity and singlemindedness among all the people, both high- and low-ranking, in striving for the same target. When everybody was imbued with the party resolution and their sense of collective mastery and responsibility was developed, everybody did their utmost to fulfill their duties, using the highest dynamism and creativity.

Although the Buon Me Thuot battle required relatively large-scale armed combat, we still had to ensure the element of surprise, that victory was achieved with the very first blow, and that we quickly moved on to victory on a large scale as soon as the new opportunity could be grasped. This requirement tested the organizational ability of all echelons and demanded outstanding efforts on all the battlefronts in the Central Highlands and throughout the country. The movement of troops to the staging area was to be kept secret. Combat was to be organized and closely coordinated among seasoned army units, the local forces, the regular army corps, and the tank, motorized, and artillery units in order to create a strong assault force to quickly eradicate and disintegrate the enemy troops. Food, ammunition, and fuel were dispatched to various units at different positions and in different directions, some as far as hundreds of kilometers from the rear and deep into the enemy-controlled area. The task of getting the rear service to catch up with the advancing combatants was quickly tailored for the offensive. While forces were organized and concentrated on the key battles, we still had the forces to defeat the enemy's counter-attacks, divide the enemy both strategically and tactically, from pincers and carry out diversionary attacks, and promptly create reserve forces to quickly continue the offensive and eradicate the enemy. Everything had to be calculated in detail, resolved specifically, accurately and adequately; and be harmoniously carried out each hour and each day. No one nor any echelon alone would be able to perfectly fulfill such a huge amount of work. However, once the party resolution impregnated all echelons and people who tried to do their utmost for the common victory, and feared no hardship, danger, and sacrifice, many initiatives sprang forth to smoothly overcome all difficulties previously thought to be insurmountable.

Once the resolution was accurately adopted, the organization of its implementation and the operational control plan became the decisive task. The task of organizing the implementation and operational control in urgent and complicated combat situations remains an art which we should never stop learning. This art demands that command personnel have not only combat stalwartness, a high sense of responsibility, and a scrupulous sense of organization and discipline, but also thorough pioneer and democratic behavior and creativity in order to develop the collective intelligence of all echelons, sectors, cadres, and combatants.

Thanks to the army-people singlemindedness accumulated throughout the process of the prolonged and hard resistance, we were able to develop the secrecy and surprise, thus launching accurate, smashing, stinging, and deadly attacks on enemy troops. All cadres and combatants taking part in the Buon Me Thuot campaign express their profound gratitude to the party organization, people, and compatriots of various nationalities in the central highlands for having created all the favorable conditions for the armed forces to fulfill their duties. All cadres and combatants participating in the liberation of the central highlands remember the comrades and compatriots who fought ardously and sacrificed their lives heroically in this battle as well as in the two protracted wars of resistance, especially since March 1959, when the party Central Committee Political Bureau issued the resolution on building the central highlands into a revolutionary base in the south.

In the battle for the liberation of Buon Me Thuot, all the cadres and combatants taking part in the central highlands campaign were vigorously encouraged by the active coordination on other battlefields -- such as Tri Thien, interzone 5, and Nam Bo -- as well as by the firm struggle of the people in the south and the substantial support of the people in the north. The seething revolutionary impetus on this large front line was created by the all-for-victory movement and ardent love of the huge rear area that was ready to suffer sacrifice and hardship to satisfy abundantly and promptly all the needs of the central highlands front. It was also the enormous strength of the people throughout the country and their determination to engage in the final battle for the cause of national liberation that was the basis and precondition for total victory.

In its resolution, the fourth national party congress hailed the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising, which was initiated by the battle of Buon Me Thuot, as a victory of juridious strategic guidance by the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau and of the art of organizing the fight by party organizations at all levels and army command at all echelons.

The valuable experiences unfolded by our party, people, and army in the Buon Me Thuot victory, as well as in the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising, constitute a great step in the development of Vietnam's military science and art. These experiences are also the sacred asset and great pride of our revolution.

We should review these experiences and all others accumulated in the past few decades of national liberation and defense wars, and develop and apply them to the new historical situation in order to consolidate the all-people national defense and victoriously conduct the people's warfare to defend the socialist fatherland. We should rely mainly on our own experiences while simultaneously studying and learning from the advanced experiences and modern military knowledge of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in order to constantly enhance the combat strength of the people's army and other armed forces.

The victory at Buon Me Thuot and the total victory of the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising have enabled our entire armed forces to understand ever more profoundly Vietnam's strength -- the strength of a heroic, invincible, and intelligent people who have united to accomplish many marvelous feats of arms -- and to place our confidence ever more firmly in the leadership of the party, in the strength and potential ability of the country, and in their ever-increasing fighting strength.

The entire armed forces are determined always to remain worthy of the confidence of the people and party and to practice the esteemed Uncle Ho's teaching: Be loyal to the party, be filial to the people, fulfill any mission, overcome any difficulty, and defeat any enemy.

CSO: 4209/326

2 May 1985

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS U.S. THREATS TO NICARAGUA

OW120807 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 12 April--The daily NHAN DAN today describes President Ronald Reagan's so-called "peace initiative" as an arrogant and unreasonable ultimatum aimed at putting pressure on the Nicaraguan revolution.

"Over recent years," the paper says, "in spite of the United States" attempts at sabotage, subversion and intimidation against Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan revolution has continued to develop steadily. The Nicaraguan people have recorded new and great achievements in their national construction and defence.

"The success of the first free elections held in Nicaragua late last year showed the Nicaraguan people's support to the Sandinista National Liberation Front and their determination to continue taking the country forward on the road of independence, freedom and social progress."

"Failing in an undeclared war against Nicaragua," NHAN DAN says "the Washington administration put forward a 'peace initiative' aimed at deceiving public opinion and whitewashing its crimes and covering its wicked schemes against the Nicaraguan people. Washington talks of 'peace' but in fact it carries out a war-seeking and predatory policy towards nations in the region.

"Washington's so-called 'solution' not only shows the U.S. administration's chauvinism but also exposes its tricks to persuade the U.S. Congress to spend more money on the war against Nicaragua. This 'initiative' is aimed at disrupting the solidarity among Latin American countries in the anti-U.S. struggle for their vital rights."

CSO: 4200/782

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI GREETES THAI LISTENERS ON TRADITIONAL HOLIDAY

BK141236 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Dear Thai listeners: On the Thai traditional day of Songkran, we bring greetings to all of you. In the past year, Radio Vietnam has tried to use our radio as a bridge to bring good relations between the Vietnamese and the Thai people. We want to report to you the true nature of present-day Vietnam, true situation of Southeast Asia, and world issues of interest to you.

In any country, people want to hear the best news on an auspicious occasion. For this reason, on this occasion we wish to reconfirm to you that after 30 years of war, the Vietnamese people want nothing more than peace in order to implement national construction and improve their living conditions. Our national leaders have often said that Vietnam wants to establish good-neighborly relations with its neighboring countries, including Thailand.

The presence of Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia complies with the agreement between the Vietnamese and the Cambodian Governments with the aim of helping the Cambodian people drive out the bloodthirsty Pol Pot clique and prevent it from returning. This conforms with the UN Charter and the moral conscience of mankind. The Vietnamese presence in Cambodia has never threatened Thailand. If anyone is creating tension along the Thai-Cambodian and Thai-Loa borders, it is the Beijing expansionists and their Thai ultrarightist followers. Harboring the illusion of gaining control of Southeast Asia, Beijing has escalated tension and its slander of Vietnam and opposed the trend for dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries.

As our listeners already know, some ASEAN leaders have pointed out that the threat is from Beijing, and some ASEAN papers have also pointed out that Vietnam acts as a buffer against Chinese expansion in Southeast Asia. We trust that more people will understand these facts. The trend for dialogue is developing constantly. A zone of peace, stability, and cooperation will definitely materialize in Southeast Asia. This is our common desire and is in our long-term mutual interest.

On Songkran Day, we again wish you good health and happiness. May friendship between the people of our two countries be quickly restored and developed.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MOSCOW SEMINAR HONORS HO CHI MINH ANNIVERSARY

OW131709 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 13 April--A seminar entitled "Ho Chi Minh, the Founder and Organizer of the Communist Party of Vietnam" was held in Moscow yesterday by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to celebrate the 95th birthday of the late Vietnamese leader.

The seminar was attended, among others, by M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the International Commission of the CPSU Central Committee; a delegation of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Nguyen Vinh, member of the party CC, director of the institute, and president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association.

Opening the seminar, M.V. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, said President H. Chi Minh was a great patriot and a hero of Vietnam, an outstanding activist of the International Communists and Workers Movement, an eminent disciple of Lenin, who creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Vietnam's revolution, the founder and organizer of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who overcome innumerable difficulties and trials to lead the Vietnamese people to resounding feats of arms and establish the first worker-and-peasant state in Southeast Asia, opening a new era for the national liberation movement."

The three main papers presented at the seminar were "Documents on President Ho Chi Minh's 95th Birthday" by Prof I.M. Minaov, head of the Department of History of the International Communists' movement of the Soviet Institute of Marxism-Leninism, "Ho Chi Minh and Issues of the National Liberation Movement in Modern Times" by Prof O.S. Sakhov of the academy, and "President Ho Chi Minh, the Founder and Organizer of the Communist Party of Vietnam" by Nguyen Vinh.

CSO: 4200/782

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

L'HUMANITE COMMENTARY ON SPY TRIAL EXCORIATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 85 p 4

[Article: "L'HUMANITE Sanctions Objectors to Vietnam's Trial Condemning Spies, Lackeys of China and Thai Intelligence Operatives; Unable To Conquer by Force of Arms, Vietnam's Enemies Try To Prevent Reconstruction of the Country"]

[Text] Subsequent to the People Supreme Court's announcement of the final verdict against the traitors who spied for China and Thailand, there appeared in France and in the world a campaign of slander against Vietnam intentionally launched by certain powers.

In its 3 Jan 85 issue, the French Communist Party's central organ L'HUMANITE published an article sanctioning this campaign. The article read:

An opinion campaign by radio, television, the press and declarations by political leaders is in effervescence subsequent to recently announced death sentence for treason in Vietnam. A death sentence is always a serious measure. However the emotions which are being stirred up around the trial in Ho Chi Minh city seem to be quite suspicious.

One gets dizzy at the sight of those who are intent on indicting Vietnam. There is no need to mention the United States, which has waged a disastrous war against the Vietnamese people, destroyed millions of lives, leaving behind physical and mental sufferings for generations to come. The heroism of this people in the face of the American invaders' sophisticated violence has commanded the admiration of many.

In France, it is painful to hear statements of the left, of Mr Chirac for example, and in general those of the parties which had engaged in colonial wars in Indochina until 1954. The past has not receded far enough to erase from our memory the responsibility of the socialist parties and of the right in the so called "dirty war". Wisdom if not modesty requires both to exercise self control.

If any country had to pay a very high price for its independence, it certainly was Vietnam. Vietnam had to undergo a century of severe, greedy and brutal French colonialism. The Vietnamese patriots, including a number

of the present party and state leaders who had experienced the cruelties of the Poulo Condore prison, can relate how much their lives were worth in this hell. It took them 30 years, exactly 30 years of fierce fighting against the French expeditionary force at first, and then the Americans, before Vietnam was able to regain her freedom.

Defeated, Vietnam's enemies are still vengeful; unable to crush the enemy by force of arms, they seek to prevent Vietnam from rebuilding. They would not allow economic and financial aid which Vietnam has the right to obtain from the West. All because of Paris, Franco-Vietnamese cooperation has dwindled to a degree that is impossible to compare with what it should be. If necessary they would resort to overthrowing the government by armed rebellion, with the usual support of collaborators and occupying forces. They are those who perpetrated war in Vietnam, and their heirs, who cannot allow Vietnam to pursue freely its own policies. They deny even Vietnam's right to self defense against violations of her security and her laws.

Regarding the trial at Ho Chi Minh city, it should be noted that the critics almost disregarded the defendants' illegal activities with intent to overthrow the government and the transport of arms which is being confirmed by none other than the brother of a defendant on Antel television. They act as if Vietnam were not a sovereign state with her own laws which require the respect of all. Is not this disdainful attitude a product of the old colonial mentality?

In France, only the Communist Party can speak about Vietnam with the belief that its conscience is clear from the killings in Vietnam. Throughout its history only the Communist Party has always been united, sometime in difficult conditions, in the struggle for independence of the people of Vietnam.

If at the present time special relationships between Vietnam and France are still maintained, it is believed that the French Communist Party has made a considerable contribution through its action. Such was the explanation for part of the fact that last year, upon the suggestion of George Marchais, the Vietnamese authorities have shown understanding and have agreed to free a Vietnamese personality who is now living in France. However, in spite of the fact that to the defendants the indictments were very serious, and not wanting to interfere in the affairs of a sovereign state, the French communists still would like to reiterate their wish that no possibility of a measure of tolerance be disregarded.

9320

CSO: 4209/236

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VNA RUNS FEATURE ON NORTHERN BORDER DISTRICT

OW130757 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 13 Apr 85

[VNA Headline: "Yen Ninh--Northern Border District"]

[Text] Hanoi VNA 13 April--In spite of frequent shelling and harassment by Chinese troops, the mountain district of Yen Ninh in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen has in the main achieved self-sufficiency in food and many good results in other fields.

The district has 25 kilometers of common border with China and is inhabited by 15 ethnic groups, most of them Nung, Zao, H'mong, Giay and Tay nationals.

Its villages, those lying along the common border in particular, are frequently subjected to China's artillery shellings and land-nibbling attacks. Despite these difficulties and dangers, the district has endeavoured to carry out a double task: to fight against the Chinese armed provocations and to boost economic production, especially agriculture.

Since the summer of 1984, the situation in Yen Ninh has become over strained due to China's acts of sabotage, psywar and espionage activities. The Chinese have fired thousands of artillery and mortar shells and rockets on the district's densely populated areas. In addition they frequently launched land-grabbing attacks and sent troops to illegally occupy a number of the district's heights along the border.

The local army forces, in coordination with border guards and villages militiamen and women, have killed and wounded thousands of Chinese intruders, decimating two enemy regiments, and destroyed a large quantity of war materials.

The militia forces, among them many women, kept harassing the enemy day and night, giving them no respite.

They captured 11 Chinese spy teams totalling dozens of agents while they were infiltrating into Vietnamese territory.

On the production front, Yen Ninh has relocated part of its population to meet the requirements of the situation. Last year the district cleared some 100 hectares of virgin land and helped thousands of people to settle for sedentary

farming. Its rice and maize acreage increased to 10,463 hectares, surpassing the target by 16.4 percent and the 1983 figure by 20.17 percent.

The districts irrigation network can water 1,500 hectares of double cropped rice fields. Scientific and technological progress has been applied with the use of compost and chemical fertilizers and new high-yield strains.

As a result, rice yield in 1984 rose to over 6.075 tons per hectare, surpassing the target by 0.6 ton and the 1983 figure by 1.5 tons. Last year maize yield was 1.6 tons per hectare, an increase of 0.34 ton over 1983.

The district's food grain output last year exceeded 13,500 tons, 32.5 percent more than the target and 11.4 percent more than in 1983.

Yen Ninh has in the main solved its food problem. Years ago, the district still had to receive from the state hundreds of tons of foodgrain every year, in 1984 it sold the state over 500 tons of surplus food at high prices.

CSO: 4200/782

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SWEDISH AID CUT IN BUDGET PROPOSAL

[Editorial Report] Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish on 16 January 1985 carries on page 6 an article entitled "Foreign Aid Again Becomes One Percent." Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish on 18 January 1985, page 8, carries an article entitled "Conservative Aid Proposal: Abolish Vietnam Support." Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 January 1985, page 8, carries the article "Liberal Party Motion on Vietnam: Cut Back On Aid," dealing with Swedish developmental aid for Vietnam. For their texts see the JPRS WEST EUROPE REPORT WER-85-022 dated 22 February 1984 on pages 90-94.

CSO: 3650/136

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ALBANIA

BK141450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 14 Apr 85

["Article": "Albania's Agriculture Steadily Advances"]

[Text] In past years, while stepping up industrial production, Albania has paid attention to agricultural specialization and modernization. Albania's current population totals more than 2.9 million--an increase of 280 percent over 1938. Nevertheless, the country's agricultural production has developed faster than its population growth--by 5 percent. This achievement marks the extraordinary development of Albania's agricultural production sector. [Paragraph as received]

In 1976, Albania achieved total self-sufficiency in grain. With its natural area covered mostly by hills and mountains, Albania has made great efforts to transform lands and open virgin lands to enlarge the cultivated area. After carrying out land reforms, Albania immediately embarked on agricultural cooperativization; and during the early years of the 1970's, this friendly country organized land reclamation units composed of youths to open tens of thousands of hectares of new land for cultivation.

The water conservancy network has spread everywhere. In recent years, this network has increased threefold, compared with 1960. Albania has been able to produce chemical fertilizer to meet its agriculture's need. In the past 20 years, the amount of chemical fertilizer used on each hectare of cultivated land has increased ninefold. Albania has harnessed the waters of its large rivers to generate electricity in service of its national economy. The national electrification process carried out in the 1970's has shifted agricultural production to a new track of development--namely, the mechanization and automation of agricultural production. The number of tractors, transport trucks, and harvesting machines has increased tenfold and more as compared with the first days after liberation. Automatic irrigation systems on terraced fields--something the Albanian people could never imagine prior to the revolution--have now become a reality. This has resolved a major difficulty in agricultural production.

At present, Albania's wheat output has increased 350 percent, corn 500 percent, and rice 200 percent. In 1983, the country's total agricultural output was up by 9 percent over 1982. The average national yield of wheat reached 3.1 metric

tons per hectare. The outputs of some other agricultural products such as milk, eggs, and meat have also increased--milk by 550 percent and meat and eggs by 400 percent--over 1960.

Albania has also made full use of its rivers, streams, and lakes to raise freshwater fish with a view to increasing its sources of export goods. Albania's canned sardines are preferred in many countries. At present, Albania has been able to export grain and some other agricultural products such as fresh vegetables, tomatoes, fruits, tobacco, and so forth. In particular, Albania's off-season tomato, with its high quality, is in great demand on the world market.

To exploit the country's natural resources, weather, and lands, various research institutes are stepping up work aimed at crossbreeding new varieties of tomatoes with good color and high quality. At present, Albania is expanding its network of factories that process agricultural products for export. Specialists regularly inspect the quality of products turned out by the food industry sector in order to firmly maintain the country's position in the world market.

Today, arriving in the rural areas of Albania, visitors cannot help being surprised by the new life there. The countryside has been electrified, and the cultural and spiritual life has been constantly improved. The party and government of Albania pay special attention to improving the people's cultural and scientific-technological knowledge. The gap in material and cultural life between rural and urban areas has been diminishing. As a result of this, young workers are content to stay in their native places and build the countryside.

CSO: 4209/322

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SWEDISH PAPERS RESUME CRITICISM OF VIETNAM AID PROJECT

[Editorial Report] Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish on 28 February 1985, page 18, carries an article by Peter Bratt and Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish on 1 March 1985, page 2, carries an editorial entitled "A Jungle Saga" both voicing criticism of conditions at the Swedish-funded Bai Bang project in Vietnam. For text see the JPRS WEST EUROPE REPORT WER-85-037 of 9 April 1985, pages 106-108 and pages 113-114.

CSO: 3650/196

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

GDR SCIENTIST BEQUEATHS BOOKS--Hanoi VNA 9 April--Over 4,00 [number as received] mathematical books bequeath to Vietnam by the late Dr Ludwig Boll, a well-known scientist, publisher and translator of the German Democratic Republic, were handed over to the Vietnamese Embassy in Berlin last Thursday. Dr L. Boll, a communist, internationalist and former anti-fascist, died in Amsterdam last year at the age of 72 while attending a meeting of former resistance fighters. Speaking at a ceremony for receiving the token of the bequest, Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Hoai Nam said in [word indistinct] new expression of the GDR people's solidarity with Vietnam. A son of Dr L. Boll said at the ceremony that his father had hoped the books would make up for part of the losses the U.S. aggressors had caused to Vietnam's libraries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 9 Apr 85 OW]

FOREIGN NEWSMEN RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 9 April--Ho Chi Minh City Mayor Mai Chi Tho yesterday received some 40 newsmen from the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Sweden, who are in the city to cover the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of South Vietnam's liberation. The foreigners were briefed on achievements scored by the city's population during the past 10 years in turning Saigon, a city of consumption under the old regime, into an industrial, scientific, technical, cultural and international relations centre in Vietnam. The mayor answered many questions relating to the task of socialist transformation, goods circulation and distribution and other matters. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 9 Apr 85 OW]

SOVIET COSMONAUTICS DAY FILM--Hanoi VNA 11 April--A film show was held here this afternoon, marking the 21st anniversary of the Soviet Cosmonautics Day (12 April). Present were Pham Cong Khanh, secretary general of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, representatives of the foreign ministry and the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's International Department, and others. Also present were a representative of the Soviet Embassy here. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 11 Apr 85 OW]

RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS EXCHANGED--Hanoi VNA 14 April--The Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Vietnamese Embassy in Hungary on 11 April exchanged the ratification instruments for the Vietnam-Hungary Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. The treaty was signed in Hanoi on 21 November 1984 by Truong Chin, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 14 Apr 85 OW]

THANKS RECEIVED FROM UNESCO--As reported earlier, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong recently sent a letter to UNESCO General Director Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. The UNESCO general director replied and thanked Chairman Pham Van Dong. The letter says in part. Your high assessment of UNESCO work and my leadership over the organization is a valuable encouragement. I will continue to devote all my effort to the just cause of UNESCO and to make it possible for UNESCO to successfully implement all the programs already approved by its general assembly. With profound gratitude to the Vietnamese Government's support for UNESCO, I would like to present to you my respectful salutation. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Apr 85 BK]

COOPERATION WITH GDR--Recently in Berlin, Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of material management of the GDR, received our supply minister, Hoang Duc Nhu. Both sides discussed ways to intensify cooperation in the field of material supply. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 5 Apr 85]

DELEGATION TO VISIT NICARAGUA--Hanoi VNA April 12 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho will visit Nicaragua in the near future at the invitation of the Nicaraguan National Assembly. This announcement was made public today by the office of the National Assembly and the State Council. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 12 Apr 85]

U.S. AIR BASES--The Bangkok newspaper NATION has just made it known that the United States and Thailand are considering the setting up of U.S. airfields and military logistic complexes in Thailand. The paper said: This is the major topic of recent discussion in Bangkok between Thai authorities and assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz and assistant to U.S. Defense Secretary Armitage. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/322

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DO XUAN OANH ON U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLAN

OW131059 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Apr 85

["Article" in 8 April NHAN DAN: "Determined to Foil the U.S. Space Militarization Plan" by Do Xuan Oanh, general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Defense of World Peace]

[Excerpts] An appeal, launched at a recent meeting of the WPC Presidium, contains a sentence which readily reminds the world's peoples of an historic edict exhorting a certain people to combat when faced with a life-and-death struggle against the enemy. That sentence reads: If the Star Wars plans could not be checked today, tomorrow might be too late.

First, it must be said that the name Star Wars is borrowed by U.S. President Reagan from a science-fiction movie, of the same name, produced in Hollywood, center of the U.S. film industry, in an attempt to mislead the world public into believing that it is just an illusion, and offering no reaction to the fact that the United States is preparing a formidable warmongering plan, which is much more dangerous than any of the acts it has performed so far.

Someone has asked: Why is it that the WPC also used the same name, though bracketed, in its solemn appeal, but did not plainly call it by the better name of space-based wars? The answer is, by doing so, the WPC spares the world's peoples confusion, and lets everyone clearly know that Star Wars is a product of the United States, of the Reagan Administration, that is, of the most bellicose and reactionary militarist forces of the present-day imperialist world, and that only such an administration thinks of recklessly waging war from space, with the ambition that, through that means, it may win back military supremacy, and ensure that it may launch preemptive nuclear strikes without fear of retaliation or punishment. Furthermore, that name will help the world public easily distinguish the United States from the Soviet Union--which never advocates war in any domain, and which, in space-related matters, in the 1950's had already advanced a proposal on use of space for promoting peace and progress, not for military purposes. That proposal later led to the signing of a treaty in October 1967 among the countries with the capability of making explorations in, and using, space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Therefore, the problem now is, the world's peoples clearly understand that Star Wars is a new U.S. space militarization plan; that plan, if carried out, means

war from space against earth targets; and it will be by far more dangerous than nuclear war on earth, because, in that type of war, all places on earth, without exception may become targets, be they on land, at sea, or at either pole.

In addition, the sentence "tomorrow might be too late" also means that, if the United States is allowed to carry out the aforementioned plan, the present struggle of the world's peoples for an end to the arms race and disarmament will be made more difficult, because once nuclear weapons have been based in space, no one can control them, let alone thwart war.

What, then, is the U.S. space militarization plan? In short, it is part of the foolish U.S. ambition to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union in order to launch a comprehensive preemptive strike from space, and that ambition is concealed under the deceptive name of Strategic Defense Initiative or SDI-- which NHAN DAN already tackled in a previous article.

Since the SDI plan came into being, the Reagan administration has striven hard to propagandize about its efficiency and invincibility, especially about its capability to strip the opponent of any opportunity to launch unexpected strikes. The reality is different. Even U.S. military and national defense experts have to concede that it is dangerous, subjective thinking because, no matter how perfect that system may be, it cannot spare the United States from retaliatory strikes, and minimal Soviet retaliatory strikes would hopelessly cripple the United States.

On this matter, the Soviet Peace Committee representative at the aforementioned conference clearly said in his statement: On military space technology, the Soviet Union has sufficient conditions for control. But why feverishly engage in such a peculiar arms race, to cause mankind anxiety? Earlier, at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko gave this advice: The U.S. Government should know that space militarization threatens the existence of all mankind, including the American people; therefore, we hope that the United States will exert restraint and not perform acts which turn space into an arena of irreversible military rivalry. The Soviet Union's advice, clearly, bespeaks the strength of a just cause, and reflects the hope of the world community; therefore, after it became a resolution on prevention of the space arms race, advanced by the aligned countries, it was unanimously approved by the UN General Assembly session--except for one abstention by the U.S. Government.

However, unable to remain stubborn forever, because the realistic capabilities and conditions for the space militarization plan still do not permit it to remain adamant in its refusal, the United States is conducting the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on the abovementioned matter. These talks are designed to enable both parties to reach an agreement on permanent nonuse of space for aggressive and warmongering purposes.

The Soviet Union's stance is clearcut as was previously stated. Solving the space-based weaponry issue is the current priority. Failure to eliminate space militarization will negate all the achievements scored so far on arms limitation, and will push the arms race into another, more dangerous direction, and bring the nuclear war threat one step closer.

The WPC Presidium meeting, while calling on the peace movement and the people of all countries to take action and demand that the U.S. side respond to Soviet goodwill in the aforementioned talks, and calling on them to continue their multifarm struggles, to thwart the nuclear war danger, firmly believes that the power of the world's peoples conscious of the mastery of their destiny, and which resolutely support the Soviet correct stand, will decidedly be able to frustrate the U.S. Space militarization plan, and preserve lasting peace on our planet.

CSO: 4209/322

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES INFORMATION SEMINAR

OW141647 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 14 April--A symposium on the role of mathematics, cybernetics and informatics in managerial work was organized in Hanoi from 11 to 13 April to review their application in the recent past and discuss the orientation and measures for further promoting these sciences in the time to come.

More than 100 papers and reports were presented at the symposium which was held under the joint sponsorship of the board in charge of national scientific and technical projects and the computing centre under the state Planning Commission.

The symposium took note of the results obtained over the past few years in the application of maths, cybernetics and informatics in the fields of planning, economic zoning, redistribution of the workforce, improvement of the state system of information and statistics, and building of the information systems for the management of different branches of economy as well as of each factory.

Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the symposium and spoke to the participants.

Also taking part were representatives of the Council of Ministers office, the departments for culture and education, for propaganda and education and for economic activities of the party Central Committee; the state Commission for Science and Technology, the Committee for Social Sciences and the state Commission for Prices, etc.

CSO: 4109/009

2 May 1985

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY BUILDING TASKS FOR 1985 OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Bring About Changes in the Task of Organizing Party Building in 1985"]

[Text] In 1984, the task of organizing party building has shown good efforts to follow through and contribute to the two strategic responsibilities: build and defend the socialist fatherland, and the socio-economic task of improving economic management, as indicated by the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and those of the Central Committee plenums, to contribute to building a solid and strong district party committee, with emphasis on the highlands of the northern frontier and the eastern plateau, reinforcing the combat potential of party organizations within state enterprise units, and continuing improvement in the cadres' ranks. The task not only includes a thorough understanding of the policy, the precepts and the responsibility of party organizing and building according to the decisions and directives of the Central Committee Politburo and the Secretariat, but it also means the leadership to realize relative centralization, with focus on principal activities at specific periods, activities that have materialized in-depth within some regions and in a number of party base organizations; to proceed to the training and improvement of the ranks of cadres; to elaborate on the Secretariat's directives regarding female cadres, further improving staff and management, with more attention given to inspection, preliminary review and feedback. Recently in Hanoi, the Central Committee convened a cadres' conference to review and evaluate a number of party building and organization tasks since the Fifth Plenum to the present time, to discuss the 1984 operations and to plan directions and responsibilities for 1985. The conference outlined the responsibilities, directions, and concrete measures for improving the task of party organizing and building for 1985, to contribute positively to the realization of the party line and policy which is to attain at all costs the four socio-economic objectives and the essential standards required by the Fifth Party Congress, to achieve the economic stability and development advocated by the party, while expediting preparations for the 1986-1990 5-year Plan. The conference emphasized that in 1985 the party building task must meet three needs:

- To closely follow thru and assure the successful realization of socio-economic responsibilities for 1985 and the task of district building outlined by the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee.
- To review and accomplish to the highest extent the directions and responsibilities for party building mentioned by the Fifth Party Congress decision.
- To positively make high quality preparations for the successful performance of the Sixth Party Congress and the party cadres' General Assembly in 1986, which essentially is the preparation for new cadres and the general review of party building tasks since the previous congress.

During the conference, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo commissar and chairman of Central Organization Committee, brilliantly analyzed the objectives, needs and positive measures applicable to the five responsibilities of party building to be carried out in 1985. They are: cadre and party member quality training, base organizations and district echelons, cadres, organizations and staff, and policies regarding them. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam emphasized: The task of party building in 1985 must focus on quality and revolutionary ethics of cadres and party members. Their training must go along with the political mission of each individual party organization, with the building of base and district party organizations which are pure and strong. We must enhance the quality of political activities in each base organization, emulate self-criticism and criticism, solidarity in combat and in progress, promptly recognize, encourage and multiply the examples of cadres and party members who lead pure and sane lives, who execute well the party's and the state's directives and policies. At the same time we must apply strict discipline to regressive and corrupt elements who abuse power, oppress the people, are given to greed and bribery, and who steal public properties; dissolute and undisciplined, they violate party rule and principles and state laws. In 1985 we must be able to initiate strong changes in the organization and building of the party, to assure the successful completion of our party's great political mission in this new phase of the revolution.

9320
CSO: 4209/236

2 May 1985

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN ON WARD-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

BK121222 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Apr 85

[11 April NHAN DAN editorial: "Build Ward-Level Party Organizations Into Steadfast Ones"]

[Text] Cite fundamental level of the state's four-level administrative system, play a very import role in construction and defense work. Great efforts have been made by many metropolitan areas, cities, towns, and special zones to build city wards and especially party organizations so they can become steadfast ones. The system of the dictatorship of the proletariat in many wards has been strengthened. This has made it possible for us to develop the combined strength of the system with the party as the leader, the people as the master, and the state as the manager.

In Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Danang, and many other areas, various ward-level party chapters and organizations have performed their functions of providing overall leadership and have done a good job in developing production, promoting market transformation and management, caring for the people's lives, and maintaining political security and social order and safety. Through various mass revolutionary movements, many party, government, and mass organizations and the contingent of party cadres and members at the ward level have matured noticeably.

In general, the results obtained in building basic party organizations at the ward level have, however, not been sufficiently high and even. Many wards have not concerned themselves with party building and have thereby failed to carry out satisfactorily the plan to recruit cadres from among local residents for training. The distribution of party members by certain important sectors has still been carried out loosely. Many concrete problems regarding managerial responsibility, the assignment of ward-level cadres, and the perfection of the leadership activities of high levels, especially the precinct and city levels, have not yet been renovated to suit the requirements of urban management in the new situation.

Building ward-level party organizations and chapters into steadfast ones is now a pressing requirement if conditions are to be created for basic party organizations to develop the laboring people's collective mastery, uphold the sense

of self-reliance and self-support, and carry out simultaneously the three revolutions in order to exploit local potential; promote economic, cultural, and social development; organize the people's lives; and strengthen national defense security.

To build ward-level party organizations into steadfast ones, we must first make party cadres and members fully aware of various party resolutions, firmly grasp the specific situation in localities concerned, map out correct policies, take appropriate steps, and devise long-term plans. Simultaneously, they must know which work they have to do first and must concentrate on directing work implementation on trying to set an upward trend.

The building of ward-level party organizations into steadfast ones must be linked with efforts to build local administrations, mass organizations, and workers' collectives and to build self-defense and security forces at the grass-roots level.

Ward-level party committees and party chapter committees must concern themselves with building the local administrative apparatuses into steadfast ones and must know how to carry out economic management in [words indistinct] with the new mechanism of management.

Improving the fighting strength of the contingent of cadres and the qualities of party members is of decisive significance for building ward-level party organizations into steadfast ones. Under various appropriate forms, precincts and cities must intensify the training of ward-level cadres in both political and professional fields to improve their skills in state and economic management and in mass propaganda. It is necessary to pay attention to making satisfactory use of all the three forces of in-service and retired cadres and other cadres residing in the wards concerned.

It is a long-term goal to pay great attention to recruiting ward-level cadres from the local residents who have been tested and forged in the mass movement. The improvement of the qualities of party cadres and members must be linked efforts to improve the activities of ward-level party chapters and organizations, carry out systematic criticism and self-criticism, assess party members' behavior, and renovate the mode of activities of various groups of party members on a same street.

Ward-level party organizations must be built up and strengthened in accordance with the general requirements of political tasks in such a way as to suit the specific conditions of each particular party organization.

The distribution of the party member force and the recruitment of new party members must be directed chiefly at vital projects, and those important sectors such as production, distribution and circulation, security, and national defense.

It is necessary to do away with narrow-minded and conservative conceptions and with incorrect judgments over what is called political implications. We must select and train those outstanding youths already been tempered through various revolutionary movements in city wards before granting them party membership.
[Sentence as received]

The consolidation of ward-level party organizations must be linked with the building of precinct-, city-, and town-level party organizations into steadfast ones and with the intensified leadership of higher party committees.

Proceeding from developing and building ward-level party organizations into steadfast ones, we must improve the leadership qualities and perfect the organizational activities of various party committee echelons, people's committees, and mass organizations at the precinct and city levels.

Only when ward-level party organizations become steadfast can all aspects of official work and routine activities of the wards concerned be steadfast, thus making it possible for all cities in our country, especially the large ones, to become economically rich, strong in terms of national defense, stable in terms of security, pleasant in terms of everyday life, and beautiful in terms of culture.

CSO: 4209/322

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION MEETS ON NEW LIFE-STYLE BUILDING

OW142000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Culture Ministry jointly held a conference, from 10-12 April in Hanoi, on building a new socialist cultural life-style among youths. Comrade-directors of cultural services and secretaries of northern provincial and municipal youth union chapters attended the conference.

Comrade Hoang Tung, party Central Committee secretary and head of the Central Steering Committee of the new life-style building campaign attended and addressed the conference. He stressed the important position of the campaign to build a new socialist life-style among youths, noting it is an important part of the ideological and cultural revolution. He analyzed its complexities in the initial stage of the transition period and pointed out the objectives to be attained through struggle in the immediate future as well as in subsequent years. He reminded the Youth Union Central Committee and the cultural sector of the necessity to coordinate their activities in organizing education on the new socialist life-style for youths, from the central to the grass-roots level, for party and Youth Union members and for the broad masses, in the work place, at home, and in public, attaching importance to experimental practices in large municipalities and populous communities. Along with carrying out the campaign, he said, it is necessary to step up the cultural, literary, and art movement from the grass-roots level and provide systematic guidance on dressing and public relations, so as to create a cultural medium for youth education.

The conference decided on the following concerning the building of a new socialist life-style among youths until 1986: Building a youth life-style in line with requirements for labor and combat; disciplined labor; esteem for labor and its fruits; satisfactory implementation of military obligations; readiness to discharge national defense obligations; building a new life-style in wedding ceremonies; correct implementation of the marriage and family laws; the Youth Union and the cultural sector helping young couples to organize wedding ceremonies, including marriage registration, in accordance with the new life-style rites, and with joyfulness, wholesomeness, simplicity, and thriftiness as set objectives; building a truly salutary and civilized life-style in public, with correct, civilized, and courteous behavior, and with socialist ethics; educating youths in setting examples and acting in accordance with laws, rules, and conventions in public.

The conference set forth 10 measures for implementing the aforementioned objectives, stressing the motivation of youths and teenagers from the grass-roots level, building conventions for a new socialist life-style, and organization for implementation of the campaign. First General of the Youth Union Comrade Vu Mao, First Vice Minister of Culture Comrade Van Phac, and many delegates expressed their view at the conference.

CSO: 4209/322

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

VFF CONFERENCE--In Buon Me Thuot city, Dac Lac Province, the VFF Central Committee recently held a conference on front tasks for the Central Highlands and mountain areas in the five central provinces. Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, presided over the conference. Over the past 10 years, especially since the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on strengthening party leadership over the VFF's work was implemented, the front's activities in the three Central Highlands provinces and in the mountain districts of the five central provinces have undergone many changes and yielded some good results. The VFF at all levels in these areas have overcome difficulties and motivated the masses to step up various revolutionary movements to implement the party's policies on promoting national solidarity, settling the nomads, developing production, consolidating national security and defense, suppressing reactionaries, buying government bonds for national construction, and building a new way of life. The front organization network has been gradually strengthened and has begun to function regularly. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Apr 85]

AGREEMENT ON ENCOURAGING INVENTIONS--The State Science and Technology Commission, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee recently held a ceremony to sign the joint resolution on coordination to accelerate the movement for inventions and innovations. The resolution sets forth the rules for coordination among these three agencies to develop the role of each individual organization in developing and enhancing the results of the movement for inventions and innovations. It specifies the scope of necessary coordination among the three agencies in guiding the people in formulating plans for inventions and innovations and studying, perfecting, and presenting their inventions. Special attention should be paid to the application of inventions and innovations to production and to commending and rewarding inventors and innovators. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 apr 85 BK]

'COMMUNIST LABOR DAY'--Hanoi VNA 14 April--Some 1,000 dockers and other workers at Haiphong Port today took part in a "Communist Labor Day" in honor of the 115th birthday of V.I. Lenin and the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam. Soviet Consul-General V.P. Volkov and Soviet specialists in Haiphong also took part. The proceeds from the Communist Labor Day will go to the fund in support of the population and soldiers in the northern border provinces. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 14 Apr 85 OW]

THAI BINH RECRUITS NEW CPV MEMBERS--In 1984, thanks to several measures to improve quality elements among the masses, the Thai Binh party committee has selected many good people for recruitment into the party. The Thai Binh district and municipality party schools have opened 37 mass quality improvement classes, the majority of which are for youth league members. The Thai Thuy and Tien Hai district parties have conducted conferences with special themes on party development activities. Almost all base party organizations have established projects for party development together with training programs for cadres. As of the end of December 1984, the new Thai Binh party recruits included 31 percent women, 11 percent workers and 69 percent young people. Science and technical new party members have increased in comparison to previous years. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 85 p 3] 9320

CSO: 4209/236

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HA SON BINH RELOCATIONS--In the past 2 months, Lang Son District, Ha Son Binh Province, has received nearly 600 families from Phu Xuyen District to build new economic zones, overfulfilling the annual plan by 87 families. These families include 2,547 persons and 1,360 workers. This was the largest group ever received by the district. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Apr 85]

RELOCATIONS TO LAM DONG--Following liberation, Duc Ninh District in Lam Dong Province has reclaimed fallow land and has prepared necessary facilities to receive 3,140 families including, 16,244 persons and 6,400 workers from Thuan Hai Province. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Apr 85]

CSO: 4209/326

AGRICULTURE

HANOI GUIDANCE ON CARE FOR WINTER-SRPING RICE

OW130202 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Station "Article": "With Showers and Warmer Weather, It Is Necessary to Devotedly Care for the Winter-Spring Rice"]

[Text] Dear friends: A total of over 1.2 million hectares of the winter-spring rice was cultivated this year countrywide--the largest acreage so far, with the southern provinces exceeding the plan norm. The rice is developing well, and harvested paddies are higher than last year's.

The northern provinces cultivate more than 1 million hectares. The acreage, though a little below the planned norm, shows an increase of more than 100,000 hectares over last year's.

All in all, this year, the winter-spring rice was cultivated on schedule, and the planting was done well. In many areas, thanks to good care, the rice is developing well. However, lack of sunshine and untimely weeding and care have slowed the rice growth.

The increasingly warmer weather and sunshine have provided favorable conditions for rice growth over many of the past days. In addition, showers in the same period have further accelerated rice growth. Devoting care for the rice in this period is most suitable for boosting rice growth and rice yields. First, it is necessary to have irrigation plans to provide sufficient water for the rice so that it can develop well and give high yields later.

In addition, rice pests should be detected and controlled in time. Rice blast develops well and causes heavy ravages during the winter-spring crop. Realities from many of the past years show that in the areas where rice was heavily ravaged by rice blast, the rice yields could be reduced by 50-70 percent. Rice blast has appeared in many areas, especially in Nghe Tinh, where 10,000 hectares of rice have been affected. Therefore, organization should be done well in all localities to provide good guidance on crop protection, make regular paddy checks for insects and plant diseases, and counsel peasants not to apply nitrogenous fertilizer to rice blast-affected rice patches, in order to minimize the ravages.

Another harmful insect is the rice leaf beetle. Scoop-netting drives should be organized to get rid of those insects and to check their proliferation.

Attention should also be given to protecting the rice against stem borers, which can cause great ravages. In addition to thriftily using the available insecticides, all localities should launch drives to eliminate rice blast and remove insects by hand.

Along with the irrigation work and insect control, all localities should categorize all rice paddies so as to work out proper plans for timely application of additional fertilizers to ensure even growth in all ricefields, with attention given to the belated rice patches to further the rice growth.

Care also should be given to secondary and industrial crops. Cultivation of secondary plants for the spring-summer crop should be accelerated--with special attention given to short-term vegetables in order to have enough vegetables during the spring-summer period before vegetables are harvested.

By taking advantage of favorable weather conditions and organizing guidance on care for the rice and other crops well, we will certainly achieve comprehensive success in the winter-spring crop.

CSO: 4209/322

AGRICULTURE

CHANGES IN AN GIANG'S 'FLOATING RICE' AREA

OW150753 Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 15 April--About 170,000 cultivated hectares of the lowlands in An Giang Province, a major rice producer in the Mekong River Delta, was formerly planted with a single low-yielding rice crop.

Because its harvest always coincides with the spate season, the rice is commonly called "floating rice" by the local farmers. "Floating rice" can be grown only in one crop a year and usually gives very meager yields.

An Giang lies between the Tien and Hau rivers, the two main tributaries of the Mekong River. It is subject to annual floods in the rainy season starting about May or June. Occasionally, unusually big floods caused serious damage. The one in 1978 damaged tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields and destroyed 300,000 tons of rice. Since liberation, the local people have contributed 1.4 million workdays to building 930 kilometres of dyke and 7,825 kilometres of drainage canals. These projects coupled with intensive farming have helped boost An Giang's rice output from 470,900 tons to 850,000 tons.

In addition, new and high-yield seeds have been sown which made it possible for the farmers to reschedule their cropping seasons. Many production collectives and agricultural cooperatives are planting two rice crops and one subsidiary food crop or industrial crop a year. Chau Phu District has turned 18,000 "floating rice" fields into areas specializing in cash crops for export, mostly sesame, achieving a fourfold increase in output value compared with paddy.

The total area under subsidiary food and industrial crops in the province has been extended to 40,000 hectares.

Instead of receiving rice relief from the government, An Giang has been able to sell an increasing amount of surplus rice to the state. Obligatory food delivery to the state rose from 56,000 tons in 1978 to 270,000 tons in 1984.

CSO: 4109/009

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN PHU TAN REGION NOTED

OW111701 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 11 April--Agricultural development has turned Phu Tan, a poor and backward region known as the "holy land" of Hoa Hao religion, into one of the rice-rich district of the Mekong Delta province of An Giang.

Lying between the Tien and Hau rivers, the two main tributaries of the Mekong, Phu Tan covers almost 32,000 hectares with more than 200,000 inhabitants, some 77 percent of whom are followers of the "Hoa Hao religion a bizarre variant of buddhism. Before liberation, reactionaries and henchmen of the U.S. puppet regime under the cloak of Hoa Hao priests mystified and exploited the local people. Most of the farmers of Phu Tan had no land because the greatest part of the ricefields were owned by the reactionaries.

In the first year after liberation, Phu Tan received hundreds of tons of rice relief from the government. A series of measures were carried out to boost agricultural production in this district. Land distribution was started soon afterward. Besides irrigation works, the peasants paid special attention to intensive farming and multiple cropping.

In the past 10 years, Phu Tan has built 1,996 irrigation projects totalling more than 2,100 kilometers. Thanks to this most of the lands have turned from single-cropping into double-cropping fields. In 1982, Phu Tan yielded 162,000 tons of rice, averaging 750 kilos per head of population. Each year, Phu Tan has sold to the state no fewer than 60,000 tons of paddy.

In implementing the motto "the state and people join efforts," Phu Tan has built scores of public utility projects. Whereas the district had only two medical stations. More than 37,000 children are attending 37 general education schools opened at all villages. The further education school of Phu Tan is giving in-service courses to 500 cadres.

CSO: 4200/782

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL PROMOTES AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Full Utilization of Water Surface for Aquaculture"]

[Text] Vietnam's inland water surface areas have considerable potential for aquaculture meeting the people's needs and providing raw materials for manufacturing industries and for export.

We have fully utilized and expanded production in many water regions. In submerged regions under saltwater and half saltwater, dams are built to enclose spaces for fish and shrimp farming. In some delta areas, farm cooperatives utilize deep rice fields for combination rice planting and fish farming, increasing both rice and fish productivity. The improvement and utilization of ponds and lakes for fish farming becomes an all-embracing movement in a number of localities, production units, agencies, firms, schools and army units from coastal regions and deltas to midlands, highlands and the eastern plateau.

The water surface areas engaged in aquaculture have increased considerably in the past 4 years: from 230,000 hectares in 1981 to 337,000 in 1984. The output in shrimp and fish in freshwater, saltwater and half saltwater regions has reached nearly 234,000 tons, nearly half of the sea fish production, including 43,000 tons bought by and delivered to the state. A number of regions with centralized aquaculture have produced large volumes prepared for exports. Many combinations of aquaculture with rice planting, salt farming, and poultry farming, to fully utilize waste water, are being applied extensively. Joint aquaculture ventures between the state and production collectives and between collectives and households are being encouraged, to start utilizing water surfaces effectively. Fish, shrimp, and fry production contracts, which make production teams, family groups and member families responsible for the final products, are being applied to create favorable conditions for aquaculture by organizations and individual households.

The full utilization of water surfaces for aquaculture is not yet proportionate with the potential. Throughout the country only about 20 percent of water surfaces are being utilized. Many ponds, lakes and deep rice fields are unused. In areas of fish farming, desired results are not being

attained. The establishment of areas of centralized aquaculture with large production volumes is limited to shrimp farming for export in areas having shrimp resources. Many large water areas, with lakes of over thousands of hectares, with farming capabilities for large volumes of fish and shrimp products, are still not organized as effective businesses.

To fully utilize water surfaces for aquaculture is an important policy. The undertaking should be reorganized within the district area. Based on the potential (which in substance is the water surfaces) the districts should determine the objectives of the aquaculture products sector in their general plan for comprehensive economic development. Districts with great capabilities in these products should have sector plans and should clearly determine the position of the aquaculture product sector within the general economic structure. They should have concrete plans regarding organization, management, supply of materials, capital, collection and procurement, marketing and centralization for export.

Fry are important technical supplies. We have made much progress in the production of raw aquaculture products. Almost all localities have fry production farms, but the needs are not being met in either quality or quantity. Local cadres should guide production, coordination, and distribution of fry. They should apply measures to correct improper practices regarding the marketing and transportation of small fish. Together with the production of fry, local and base organization cadres should balance all necessary feed resources to ensure high productivity per hectare of water surface. The "Uncle Ho fish ponds" must become models of productivity and efficiency. We should competently organize aquaculture in every region, immediately launch mass movements, fully utilize all water surfaces for aquaculture, expand areas of centralized farming with high product volume, enhance the potential of inland water regions, and supply more fish for our people's meals and for exportation.

9230

CSO: 4209/236

2 May 1985

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN PAST WEEK REVIEWED

OW112106 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vientamese 1100 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Dear listeners: The highlights of the agricultural situation in the past week are as follows: the northern provinces have continued to tend, fertilize, and weed the 5th-month spring rice crop and to fight harmful insects and diseases.

Due to the grey weather and lack of sunlight at the beginning of the week, rice plants are developing poorly, and harmful insects and diseases, mainly leaf rollers, rice lead beetles, rice blast are further developing.

Recently, thanks to rainfall, sunshine and the weeding and additional fertilization of the ricecrop, localities have boosted the fight against harmful insects. Currently, localities are inspecting and classifying rice fields with a view to properly fertilizing them. The focus is mainly on those fields where the spring rice was transplanted belatedly which must be fertilized with much more nitrogenous fertilizer and frequently weeded.

The southern provinces are mobilizing manpower to harvest the ripe winter-spring rice. By 5 April, they had reaped more than 58 percent of the planted acreage. In some areas, where the rice was transplanted early, 70 to 80 percent of the planted acreage had been harvested. In particular, the harvest has just begun in the eastern Nam Bo provinces. Long An, Tien Giang, and Phu Khanh Provinces have basically completed the rice harvest. Paddy yield has been generally higher than expected.

Currently, the southern provinces are actively striving to protect the late winter-spring rice crop. Along with harvesting the winter-spring rice, they have plowed nearly 320,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and have sown 34,000 hectares.

The cultivation rate of spring vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops has been generally faster than last year, but has failed to meet the plan norms. It is noteworthy that the acreage of sugarcane and soybeans is smaller than last year.

Although the cultivation season is over, a number of provinces are still continuing to plant an additional acreage of corn and manioc.

Dear listeners, according to the Meteorological and Hydrological General Department, the weather in the days to come will be warm and sunny and favorable for crops. So, the northern provinces should concentrate manpower on tending, fertilizing, and protecting the 5th-month spring rice crop. Those provinces where rice fields have been seriously infested with harmful insects should take appropriate preventive and eradication measures so as to economize on insecticides. They should actively tend, fertilize, and weed the vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops in order to achieve high yield. The southern provinces should concentrate efforts on quickly harvesting the winter-spring rice crop and on carrying out the tasks related to the summer-fall rice crop.

Regarding livestock breeding, due to the recent shortage of feed, the number of hogs appears to have decreased. For this reason, localities must presently take measures to reserve paddy on 15 percent of the cultivated acreage to feed the hogs and sows particularly for breeding.

CSO: 4209/322

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

MERCHANT MARINE FLEET--Hanoi VNA 9 April--The Vietnamese Merchant Marine is now running three shipping companies totalling nearly half a million in dead-weight tonnage, a 35-fold increase compared with 1965 when the service was set up. They are the VOSCO (Vietnam Ocean Shipping Corporation), the Vitrans-chart [Vietnam Transporting and Chartering Corporation] and Vinaship (Vietnam Ship). VOSCO, the spine of the service, handles half of the total transport volume of the service. Half of its cargoes are for long-distance shipping. The Vinaship runs a coastal and river transport fleet. It assumes the transportation of goods along a 3,000-km-long route from the north to the south of the country and viceversa as well as in the Red River and the Mekong River Deltas. Vietnamese merchant ships are making calls at 100 ports and have shipping agreements or relations with 40 countries. According to Tran Xuan Nhon, director of the General Marine Department, a development program has been evolved till 1990 by which date the total freight handled by the department will have increased by 2.5 times compared with the present time. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 9 Apr 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/782A

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